

सरकार GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

विदेश मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

East Asia Division अनुभाग--Section

टिप्पणियाँ पत्राचार--Notes/Correspondence

विषय--Subject

Miscellaneous references regarding NETAJI SUBHAS
CHANDRA BOSE

Papers for filing

सूचक बनाया गया
Indexed on

DECLASSIFIED

Pages

Notes 1-14

Corr 1-103

Total Pages - 117

रकाड़ ए/बी--Rec B में नष्ट किया जाय--Destory in

रकाड़ ए/सी--Record C

नोट की जाय--To be noted

न नोट की जाय--Not to be noted

अनुभाग अधिकारी/अधीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर

Initial of S. O./Supdt.

लेपिक के हस्ताक्षर--Initials of Clerk

(अरुण कुमार चटर्जी)
(ARUN KUMAR CHATTERJEE)
संयुक्त सचिव (सी.एन.वी.)
Joint Secretary (CNV)
विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

पूर्व संदर्भ--Previous References

C/551/2/68/JP

उत्तर संदर्भ--Later References

Vol II - Articles on Netaji's death
in Japanese Newspapers

Keep

28/12/15



More 11/13/30 yrs

Declassified

(10)
No.C/551/4/69/JP
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(East Asia Division)

Subject:- Miscellaneous references regarding Netaji
Subhash Chandra Bose.

D.3597-EAD/69.....S.No.(1) F.R. P.1-4/c

MHA have forwarded the letter of Shri Satya Prakash Pandey, addressed to the President of India, requesting for either to hold another enquiry about Netaji or to punish such persons under D.I.R. as are found to be spreading rumour of his being alive and creating confusion in the country.

✓
P.5-6/c
An English Translation of Shri Pandey's letter is at Flag 'A'. P.5-6/c

While we can reiterate that Government of India have accepted the findings of the Shah Nawaz Enquiry Commission Report in our reply to Shri Pandey, it is for consideration what should we say about bringing to book such persons as have spread rumours about Netaji being alive.

29/10/69
US(EA)

Please issue letter below. It should ~~be~~ ^{issue} in Hindi.

Y.R. Dhawan
(Y.R. Dhawan)
1-4-1969

Mr. Dhawan
2-4-69
EA Div.

The draft has been sent to Hindi Section for translation.

29/10/69

-2-
No. C/551/4/69/JP
Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Div.)

P 87/c
It is requested that the
attached draft approved by US(EA)
may kindly be translated in
Hindi and thereafter 3 ^{typed} copies of
the same sent to this Division
for issue, urgently

1770/C/69
11/4

21/4/69
So (EA) urgent
7.4.69

Hindi Section

Hindi Section

Three typed copies of
the Hindi translation are
placed below.

Sundaram

16/4/69

East Asia Div.

Ministry of External Affairs,
RE
By No. 4927-EAD/69
Dated the 17/4

Mr. A.W.
17.4.69.

US(EA) may kindly sign the Hindi letter.

2/4
17/4
US(EA)

Roham
18/4/69

S No 2 Issue P. 7/c

D. 4236 EAD/69 _____ SNO (3) ~~Added~~ FR. I - P. 9-12/C

D. 7312 EAD/69 _____ SNO (4) - FR II - P. 13-16/C

D. 7696 EAD/69 _____ SNO (5) FR III - P. 17-19/C

SNO. (3) :- This is a request from one Shri Satindra Nath Chakrabarti of Dist. Hooghly, W. Bengal, for setting up a new Commission to enquire into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. The letter does not bring any new point except that it refers to a book "The Netaji Mystery" (1965) by Dr. Satya Narayan Singh in which the author is reported to have said that the plane crash did not actually occur & that Netaji was alive in Siberia as a captive.

P. 11-12/C

SNO. (4) :- In his letter to the Home Minister, Dr. N. B. Khare of Nagpur ^{requests} for an enquiry into Netaji's death. The Appendix to his letter contains various news items from appearing in Press from time to time in India as well as abroad.

P. 14/C

P. 15-16/C

SNO. (5) :- It is a memorandum presented to the Prime Minister by on behalf of Delhi State & Haryana State Forward Bloc. In it an appeal has been made to the P.M. to appoint a Committee of enquiry, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two or three Public men, to investigate the matter afresh. The Memo. also contains three other demands, with which N.H.A. are concerned, who have a copy of it.

P. 18/C

In the last paragraph, the Forward Bloc threatens to launch demonstration on 14/8/69 in front of P.M.'s house & hunger strike by Shri K.K. Tojar on 15/8/69, if the demands are not fulfilled by 14/8/69.

US (EA) may pl. see

US (EA)

from prepage

The receipt of Shri Satindra Nath Chakrabarti's letter was duly acknowledged by the President's Secretariat. No further action on his letter appears to be necessary.

2. No new factors have been brought out by Dr. N.B. Khare in his letter addressed to the Home Minister. This may be filed.

3. In their note at S.No.(5), the Ministry of Home Affairs have referred a copy of the memorandum dated 22.5.69 from the Delhi State and Haryana State Forward Bloc to this Ministry for action on item No. 1, namely, that the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose should be re-^{investigated} ~~considered~~ by retired judges and prominent M.Ps. This issue has been considered on more than one occasion but it has been held that, as no new factors have been brought to light, the Government cannot consider the question of instituting another enquiry into Netaji's death. The attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs may be drawn to this decision. They will, no doubt, take action on the further points raised in the memorandum from the Forward Bloc.

Please issue u.o. note below.

R. Khanna

(Y.R. Dhawan)
27-6-1969

EA Div.

Sno (6) - Issue (P.19-A)

*After issue, M. re-consider
2/6*

Prime Minister's Secretariat

P.23/c

Returned with thanks. (Sro. 7) - FR. IV

2. PM would be grateful if F.M. could kindly send a suitable reply to Shri Samar Guha, M.P. In the past, questions relating to demands for an enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhas have been dealt with by the Ministry of External Affairs. We shall be grateful to have a copy of the reply sent to Shri Guha for our information and record.

S. Banerji

(S. Banerji)
Joint Secretary to
the Prime Minister
16.6.69.

Director (EA)
3392/69

1222-USA/68
28th-55/69

734/SA/FM/69
17/6

1221/5/24/69

18/6

By No
Dated 780-9 Secy. EA (II)
18/6

D. 7810-5AD/9
24/6

S.A. to Foreign Minister.

2. No. Secy. n. o. No. 143-10-477
at 12/6/69

Secy II may
kindly see.

S.K. Chatterjee
17/6/69

10th June 1969

12/6/69

USA

19/6
18.6.69

Secy II

Submitted.

Sro (8) Issue P. 257

27.6.69

US(EA)

✓ P.23/c (Flag 'O')

In a letter addressed to the Prime Minister, Shri Samar Guha, M.P., has urged that a new committee consisting of High Court judges should be set up to conduct a fresh enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He has also urged that this committee should act in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Formosa.

2. The only new development, to which Shri Samar Guha has referred, is the fresh enquiry into the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. He has stressed that Netaji's death has not been proved beyond all doubt. He has referred to the memorandum submitted by about 350 Members of Parliament last year and also to the letters which the late Prime Minister Nehru wrote to Shri Suresh Chandra Bose and Shri Amiya Nath Bose.

3. When the memorandum submitted by about 350 M.Ps. was received early in February, 1968, an inter-departmental meeting consisting of the Secretaries of eight Ministries, including Home and External Affairs, was held. Even, at that stage, the demand

x Flag A
LF.C/551/2/68/JP

Sro. (12) Flag C
LF.C/551/2/68/JP

from prepage

was that a fresh enquiry should be conducted by a Judge of the High Court and two or three public men in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Taiwan. The matter was considered by the inter-departmental committee and it was their considered opinion that as no fresh material had come to light, there was no need for a further enquiry. This issue was also raised in the Parliament. Attention is invited to Starred Question No. 325, asked by Sardar Narinder Singh Brar on 29.2.1968 and the reply given thereto. It was clearly stated on that occasion that since no new facts had been brought to light, the Government did not consider that any further enquiry into the death of Netaji was warranted.

P.70/c (Flag 'C')
LF C/551/2/68/JP

✓ SMO(5) - Flag N
LF C/125/4/68/JP

Flags P, Q & R
LF C/125/8/67/JP

× SMO(8) - Flag 'B'
LF C/125/8/67/JP

4. The letters written by the late Prime Minister Nehru to Shri Suresh Chandra Bose and Shri Amiya Nath Bose formed the subject-matter of a question asked by Shri Samar Guha in December, 1967. While replying to this question, the letters written by the late Prime Minister Nehru were read out in the Parliament. Even at that stage, it was emphatically stated that there was no need for a further enquiry because the Report of the Shah Nawaz Committee was conclusive.

5. The fresh enquiry into the death of Mahatma Gandhi has no bearing on the case of Netaji's death. As no new facts have been brought out by Shri Samar Guha, he may be informed that Government do not propose to institute any fresh enquiry into Netaji's death.

6. A draft letter is put up.

(Y.R. Dhawan)
7-7-69

Director (EA)
3700..... 9/7/69
3822 17/7

Director (EA)

SMO (9) - Added

P.26-30/C

I spoke to the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri G.K. Arora) and confirmed from him that the terms of reference to the enquiry being conducted in regard to the death of Mahatma Gandhi relates to the information that was available with the Government of India and whether the action taken on the basis of this information was adequate. This is quite different from the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee's enquiry into Netaji's death. The findings of the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee were that Netaji had in fact died and Government has accepted this finding. Passage of time itself indicates that Netaji is not alive. A draft reply to Shri Samar Guha is placed below.

Flag 'N'

1420/5/FM/69
10/7

(Manjit Singh)
Director (EA)
10-7-1969.

P.M.

Letter issued

SMO (10) borne

31.7.69

For signature
R.A. (Manjit Singh)

2(EA)

- 7 -

SNO (11) Added P. 32/c

SNO (12) Same P 33/c

D. 9143 EAD / 69

SNO (13) 4 R. Added P. 34-35/c

Press Clipping Tribune 23/8/69 - SNO (14) P. 36/c

" Ind. Express 23/8/69 - SNO (15) P. 37/c

Brief prepared for Resolution
in Lok Sabha on 29/8/69

SNO (16) P. 38/c to 42/c

Press Clipping - Hindustan
Standard 23/8/69 - SNO (17) P. 43/c

" Times of India 23/8/69 - SNO (18) P. 44/c

Dy. 11108 EAD / 69 - SNO (19) Added P. 45-52/c

Dy. 11250 - SNO (20) Added P. 53-57/c

Ministry of Home Affairs.

Poll-II Section.

Log No. 7582/69 (R.)

P.U.C.

As the subject matter of the P.U.C. pertains to the Ministry of External Affairs, it may be passed on to them.

On 28.8.69.

Assn
28/8

MEA

NA

D. 7582/69 29/8/69
MHA U.O. No. Pol. II

East Asia Division may kindly take over the FR as they have been dealing with such matters in the past.

Shri Nath Kaul
28/8/69

East Asia Division,

D. 10894 EAD/69
1/9/69

D. 718.47 (SR-1) 7/69
30/8

Dy 10894 EAD-69 - SMO (21) FR
P58-59/c

OSD (EA) Pl. send a copy of the P.U.C. to MHA + I.B. for information & necessary action.

B
1/8

A fair U.O. Note is put up for signature, if approved.

13/9/69

OSD (EA)

issue

Smo (22) 13/9/69 P 60/c

Ans
2/9

<u>S. 10893 EAD/69</u>	<u>Sno (23) Added P61-62 A/C</u>
<u>S. 11189 EAD/69</u>	<u>Sno (24) Added P63-72/c</u>
<u>Sy. 11619 "</u>	<u>Sno (25) Added P73-77/c</u>

Series no 26 - 28 Added

9/10/2000-510
Sno

7/20

- 10 -

SECRET

Ministry of Home Affairs
Public II Section

Dv.No. 7788/69-Pub.II

May be passed on to the Ministry of External Affairs (East Asia Division) for favour of disposal.

Sd/- Nand Kumar
4-11-59

Ministry of External Affairs (EA Div)

MHA U.O.No.D.7788/69-Pub-II dated 5-11-69

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

This subject is now being dealt with by Poll.I(A) Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs to whom our File No. C/125/18/69/JP regarding a Resolution tabled in the Lok Sabha on the subject for 29-8-69 was transferred on 27/8/69.

In this connection, attention is also invited to their Note No.32/132/69-Poll.I(A), dated the 1st Sep., 1969, submitted to Cabinet Secretariat.

In view of the position explained above, it would perhaps be appropriate if references of such nature are dealt with by Poll. I(A) Section.

If Agreed to, these papers may be returned to MHA (Pub.II Section) for information and transmission to Poll.I(A) Section of that Ministry for disposal.

It'd/- SNA
12/11

VS(Z) Agreed.

Sd/- V.C.Khanna

Ministry of Home Affairs (Pub.II Section)
M.E.A. U/O No.D.13269-EAD/69 dated 15.11.69

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

D.13836-EAD/69.....F.R. Spo (9)

"Director may like to see."

Sd/- V.C. Khanna
US(C)

Dir(EA)

Its discussed

Manjit Singh
20/11/65

As (e) Shri Anand p1.
ecua

As amended
EAD
No.

5657/DEA/69
1755-054/65

Extract from Ministry of Home Affairs file No.
F.29/48/69-Poll.II

...

The institution of a fresh enquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 is primarily a matter for our domestic political consideration. However, if a fresh enquiry has to be undertaken, the question will arise as to whether the Commission set up for the purpose should be permitted to visit Taiwan for an on the spot investigation.

2. Government had not accorded permission to the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee to visit the sense of occurrence of the plane crash in which Netaji died as also the site of his cremation. The evidence and documents examined by the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee, however, show that even an on the spot visit would only have been of marginal significance. Most of the people concerned with the accident, like the doctors, the nurses, the care-taker and minor functionaries of the aerodrome and hospital were Japanese and were therefore available for interviews with the Committee in Japan.

3. So far, we have only permitted officials of our Government to visit Formosa in connection with conferences organised under international aegis. Since we do not recognise the regime in Formosa, we do not have any bilateral contact with them at the Government level. Therefore, it would not be feasible for us to make a request to the Government of Formosa for any cooperation or assistance for this new enquiry Commission which will presumably be an official one.

Sd. Manjit Singh
11.2.1970

F/S. In view of the above difficulty, it would be awkward for Government of India to request the Taiwanese Government for facilities, if the proposed Commission of enquiry wishes to go to Taiwan. F.M. may, therefore, approve our bringing this to Home Ministry's notice for inclusion in the proposal to the Cabinet. Sd.T.N. Kaul

F/M. I do not see the need for going into questions which have not been raised in the draft note for the Cabinet. Whether the Commission, if appointed, will go to Taiwan is not the issue. Nor will it present any difficulty.

Sd. Dinesh Singh
14.2.70

F.S. Sd. T.N. Kaul
DØ Sd. Manjit Singh

H A A (Shw S-S. Verma, DS (BLT)
H A U O INC(55-1/4)69-9P-21-18-2-70

D-1733-5AD/70
18/2

Immediate/CONFIDENTIAL

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(POLITICAL II SECTION)

Sub:- Demand for fresh probe into disappearance
of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose-

Returned on 18.2.70

Will the M.E.A. please refer to this Ministry's
u.o. No.F.29/4 8/69-Poll.II dated 12-1-1970 and subsequent
reminders of even number dated 2-2-1970 on the subject
noted above and expedite disposal and return of the papers?

E.S. Parthasarathy

(E.S. Parthasarathy)
UNDER SECRETARY.

M.E.A. (East Asia Division)

MHA UO NO.29/48/69-Poll.II dated 12-2-1970.

T6

us(5)

18/2
pl. Sprak
te. 18/2

smr
@ 18/2

Most Immediate
~~NY~~ Parliament Question

Ministry of Home Affairs
(Poll.II Section)

...

Subject: Request for fresh probe into the disappearance
of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

.....

This Ministry file No.29/48/69-Poll.II dealing with the demand for fresh enquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was referred to the Ministry of External Affairs on 12.1.70, alongwith a draft 'note for the Cabinet'. The same, has however, not been received back so far. The Ministry of External Affairs may kindly expedite the return of the same with their comments.

2. This Ministry have received provisional starred question D.No.3344 by Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey for 27-2-70 on the subject. A copy of the question is sent herewith. The Ministry of External Affairs may please indicate if they would like to handle the question.

Sd/- S.S. Verma
D.S.

Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Manjit Singh)
M.H.A. u.o.no.18/5/70-Poll.II, dated 16-2-70.

This matter is since the last session being dealt by M.H.A. A decision to this effect was taken in this Ministry at the level of the Minister. Thereafter the papers were referred to M.H.A. who kindly agreed to deal with the subject. Therefore, there is no question of this Ministry dealing with the Parl. Question.

M.H.A.'s file No.29/48/69-Poll.II has, I believe, been returned to them this morning. Dir(EA) may please see and then send these paper to M.H.A.

Sd/- Manjit Singh
Dir(Coordn.)

Dir(EA)

Sd/- V.V. Paranjpe
18/2

Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri S.S. Verma)
M.E.A. u.o.no.1729-EAD/70 dt. 19/2/1970

①

Ministry of Home Affairs
Public-II Section

RECEIVED
3597-EMD/9

19/5

Dy. No 1664/69-Pub. II

new

The P.R. may be passed on to the ministry of
External Affairs who seem to be concerned
with its subject matter.

283
12/3/69
14

Nand Kumar
Nand Kumar 15/3/69
Section Officer
Tele 31011/43

Ministry of External Affairs
M.H.A.U.O.No.

Dated

1664/69-Pub II

17-3-69

E. A. D. S.

12p

4484-cls

12p

W.S. (EA)
18/3/69

Mr. A. W.
19-3-69

राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय



1664/69 Pub 2
11/3

भारत के राष्ट्रपति के सचिव द्वारा सचिव, गृह
मन्त्रालय, भारत सरकार की सेवा में (इस सचिवालय के
ज्ञाप सं० _____ दिनांक _____ के क्रम में)
व्यवस्थापन हेतु सादर प्रेषित ।

२. याचिका(यें) ज्ञापित नहीं की गयी है ।

याचिकायें

Pub 2

डा० सं० हि-1202/69

Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
10 MAR 1969
C. R. No.....
Diary No.....

राष्ट्रपति भवन,
दिल्ली-4.

दिनांक

7.3.1969

र. सं०-4

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30/1/65 (4) 3

साय मकारा पाण्डेय बैलक
गोइकवास मन्त्रीमन्त्रेण गी. देहरिया सीट,
प्रसन्न

सेवा में

श्री माननीय एवं आदरणीय—

— प्रिय राष्ट्रपति महोदय

— राष्ट्रपति भवन, नई दिल्ली। 27/2

राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय
 दैनिकी नं. 1202/67
 दिनांक 24/2

ओ हिन्द !

सविनय करबद्ध नम्र निवेदन है कि प्रार्थी— श्रीमान जी से प्रार्थना करता है कि नेता सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के विषय में हो रहे भ्रमक प्रचार की पूर्ण जाँच-पड़ताल करें और यह बतलाने की कृपा करें कि क्या वास्तव में नेता सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जीवित हैं और क्या शोलमारी आश्रम के प्रतिष्ठाता श्रीमान शास्त्रदानन्द जी ही नेता सुभाष चन्द्र बोस हैं— जैसा कि शोलमारी आश्रम के अधिकारियों व उत्तम चन्द्र मल्होत्रा व हीरालाल दीक्षित इत्यादि हजारों व्यक्तियों का कथन व विश्वास है और यदि वास्तव में इन लोगों का कथन सत्य है तो फिर आई.बी.सक्सेना ने जो इनपर व अन्य प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों पर— श्री जेतानन्द एडवोकेट के द्वारा जो श्रीकुमारी कमलनी सैन गुप्ता के इजलास में इस्तगाला दायर किया है— वह कहाँ तक उचित है— क्या कारण व क्या रहस्य है ? क्या श्रीमान जी ने इस विषय में कभी सोचा है ? क्या इस विषय में श्रीमान जी की बुद्धि यह प्रमाणित नहीं करती कि इन प्रचारों में अवश्य कोई गहरा रहस्य छिपा है, जिससे जनता भ्रम में पड़ रही है। जब कि नेता जी स्वागत समिति का निर्माण भी किया गया है, जिसका लक्ष्य है कि नेता जी के प्रगट होने पर नेता जी का स्वागत करना और जब नेता जी ही नहीं तो फिर उनका स्वागत कैसा ? एक ओर श्री शाहनवाज इन्क्वारी रिपोर्ट को देखने से ज्ञात होता है कि नेता जी की हवाई दुर्घटना में मृत्यु हो गई है तो दूसरी ओर श्री सुरेश चन्द्र बोस की डिसेन्डेन्ट रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से यह ज्ञात हुआ कि नेता जी जीवित हैं और कोई हवाई दुर्घटना ही नहीं हुई और जब श्री सुरेश चन्द्र बोस ने— श्री नेहरू जी से अपने भाई नेता जी की मृत्यु का प्रमाण माँगा तो उस वक्त श्री नेहरू जी ने यह कहा कि अभी तक हमारे पास नेता जी की मृत्यु का कोई सीधा-सच्चा प्रमाण नहीं है— क्योंकि, नेता जी की हड्डियों के विषय में भी अमरीका के वैज्ञानिकों का यह बिचार है कि यह हड्डियाँ, किसी इन्सान की हड्डियाँ ही नहीं हैं। इन्हीं कारणों से जनता आज गुमराह हो रही है और जनता बेचारी भी क्या करे ? क्योंकि— इस पहली को हल करना आम जनता के वश की बात भी नहीं।

जब एक दिन रहमान खाँ ने यह खबर उड़ाई कि नेता जी की हवाई दुर्घटना में मृत्यु हो गई और फिर उसी रहमान खाँ ने यह भी कहा कि नेता जी जीवित हैं— और नेता जी के कहने पर ही मैंने यह झूठी खबर उड़ाई थी। फारमूसा की सरकार भी यही कहती है कि यहाँ कोई हवाई दुर्घटना ही नहीं हुई तो फिर नेता जी की मृत्यु का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ? फारमूसा की सरकार ने पिछले दिनों यह भी कहा—

H
24/2

कि यदि भारत सरकार नेता जी की पुनः जाँच प्रारम्भ करे तो फारमूसा की सरकार - भारत सरकार को हर सम्भव सहायता दे सकती है तो फिर ऐसी स्थिति में क्यों न भारत सरकार नेता जी की जाँच पुनः प्रारम्भ करें। प्रार्थी की भी यही प्रार्थना है कि नेताजी की जाँच पुनः होनी ही चाहिये - क्योंकि अभी तक भारत सरकार के पास नेता जी की मृत्यु का कोई सीधा-सच्चा प्रमाण भी तो नहीं है और यदि वास्तव में नेता जी की मृत्यु - प्रमाणित हो चुकी है तो फिर यह लोग जो कि नेता जी को जीवित बता रहे हैं और गत-दिवसों में दावे के साथ यह भी कह चुके हैं कि यदि झोलमारी आश्रम के बाबा जी ही नेता जी न हों तो हमें चांदनी चौक के चौरोहे पर लटका कर गोली से उड़ा दिया जाए। अर्थात् हमें कठोर से कठोर दण्ड दिया जाए तो इस प्रकार इन्होंने देश के अन्दर एक आतंक फैला रखा है। क्या ऐसा प्रचार करना - क्या ऐसी अफवाह फैलाना और जनता को गुमराह करना क्या एक अक्षम्य अपराध सिद्ध नहीं होता है? जिसपर यदि चिह्न तो डी० आई० आर० फौरन अपनी कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर सकता है।

अधिक क्या लिखूँ आशा है कि श्री मान जी या तो पुनः नेताजी की जाँच प्रारम्भ करवाने की चेष्टा करेंगे या फिर डी० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत इन लोगों के विरुद्ध कोई सरबत से सरबत कदम उठायेंगे। श्री मान जी की प्रार्थी पर व जनता पर अत्यन्त कृपा होगी। प्रार्थी वृत्तियों के लिये क्षमा चाहता है। धन्यवाद।

दिनांक:— २२-२-६८

प्रार्थी:—

सत्य प्रकाश पाण्डेय, लेखक
डेहरिया स्ट्रीट, मुरादाबाद।

उ० प्र०।

सत्य प्रकाश पाण्डेय लेखक
जोधबदास गर्लस कॉलेज, डेहरिया स्ट्रीट,
मुरादाबाद

5

FROM: Satya Prakash Pandey,
Gokuldas Girls College Road Deharia Stree,
Muradabad.

TO: The President of India,
Rashtrapati Bhavan,
New Delhi.

Jai Hind.

It is humbly requested that a detailed enquiry may kindly be instituted into the misleading rumours about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and ~~to~~ it may be intimated whether, in fact, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is alive and whether the founder of Shoulmari Ashram Sriman Shardanandji is actually Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, as is the belief of thousands of people including the authorities of the Shoulmari Ashram, Uttam Chandra Malhotra and Hiralal Dixit and others. If what they say is correct, how far ~~is it~~ the case filed by I.B. Saxena in the Court of Kumari Kamalni Sen Gupta through Advocate Jethanand, is justified? What is the reason and what is the mystery? Has Your Excellency ever considered about this? Does not your silence in the matter indicate that there is some deep mystery in these rumours misleading the public? A Committee for welcoming Netaji has been set up to welcome Netaji when he appears, but if Netaji is not alive, what for the welcome? From the perusal of the Shahnawaz Enquiry Report it appears that Netaji met his death in an aircrash, but on going through the dissent report of Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, it is revealed that Netaji is alive and that there was no aircrash at all. When Shri Suresh Chandra Bose asked Shri Nehru to give him evidence of his brother Netaji's death, Shri Nehru informed him that he had not direct and exact evidence because even the American scientists are of the opinion that the so-called Bones(ashes) of Netaji do not pertain to a human being. All these reasons baffle the public who are helpless and unable to solve the riddle.

/after

Once Rehman Khan spread rumour that Netaji died in air accident and ~~at the~~ some time he said that Netaji was alive and that ~~Netaji~~ he had spread the rumour at the instance of Netaji. Formosan Government also maintain that no aircrash took place there. The question of Netaji's death therefore does not arise. Formosan Government lately offered to extend all possible assistance if the Indian Government take up fresh enquiry about Netaji. In these circumstances, why the Government of India should not conduct enquiry again.

.....2/-

The petitioner also requests that an enquiry should again be instituted about Netaji because the Government do not have any direct and precise evidence of Netaji's death. In case Netaji's death has already been proved, then why certain people have claimed that Netaji is alive and emphatically said in the past that if the Babaji of Shoulmari Ashram is not Netaji they may be executed at the Chandni Chowk Crossing by bullets, i.e. they may be ~~severely~~ given severest punishment. In this way they have spread terror (confusion) in the country. Is not the act of spreading rumour and misleading the public an unpardonable crime which is punishable under D.I.R. at once?

I hope that Your Excellency would kindly endeavour to ~~cause~~ cause a fresh inquiry to be instituted about Netaji or take strong action against these persons (rumour-mongers) under D.I.R. It will be an act of kindness on your part towards the petitioner and the public. The petitioner requests your forgiveness for his errors. Thanks.

Petitioner - Satya Prakash Pandey,
Deharia Street,
Muradabad, U.P.

Dt. 22-2-69

(2)

(7)

सं० सी 551/4/69 जेपी

अप्रैल, 18 69

चैत्र, 1891 (शक)

श्री सत्य प्रकाश पाण्डे,
गोकुल दास गर्ल कालेज रोड,
देहरिया स्ट्रीट, मुरादाबाद

महोदय,

भारत के राष्ट्रपति के नाम आपके पत्र दिनांक 22 फरवरी, 1969 की पावती स्वीकार करते हुए यह कहने का निर्देश हुआ है कि भारत सरकार ने 1956 में एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की थी, जिसने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार से जांच-पड़ताल की। चूंकि कोई नई बार्त प्रकाश में नहीं आई है अतः भारत सरकार का विचार है कि इस मामले में आगे कोई कार्रवाई करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

भवदीय

(वाई०आर० धवन)

वर सचिव, भारत सरकार

18/4/69
18/4

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE

Letter
Draft Memorandum
Telegram

No. C/SSI/4/69/JP Dated

Issued in Hindi

Serial No.

File No.

April, 1969

1. Date of despatch

2. List of enclosures

To be issued
in Hindi

Shri Satya Prakash Pandey,
Gokuldas Girls College Road
Deharia Street,
Muradabad.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 22nd February, 1969, addressed to the President of India and to say that the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was enquired into in detail by an enquiry committee appointed by the Government of India in 1956. As no new facts have been brought to light, the Government of India consider that no further action in this regard is warranted.

Yours faithfully,

Y.R.

(Y.R. Dhawan)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

3

M.H.A

Pol. II Sec.

9

5/1/4

Dy. 2828/69(R)
Puc.

The request made in the enclosure
to Puc is the concern of E.A. Ministry to whom
these papers may be sent for disposal

1/1/3
26.3.69

3

US(P)

Cupur
26.3.69

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Dy No... 4236-EAD/9

Dated the... 2/4

MGA (Sri. Y.R. S.S. Dhawan, us)

D. 2828/69

28/3/69

U.O. No. Pol. II Sec.

EAD

Mr. Pw
2.4.69



राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय,
राष्ट्रपति भवन,
नई दिल्ली-4

P. 2828/69/164.5
26/3/69
PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT
RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN,
NEW DELHI-4

NO. 1104-0/69

March 22, 1969.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter dated
the 17th March, 1969 to the President.

Yours faithfully,

(V.J. Moore)
Deputy Secretary to the President.

✓ W
20/3
fol 2
Shri Satindra Nath Chakrabarti,
C/o Shri R.N. Chakrabarti,
W.B. Survey Institute,
P.O. Bandel Jn.,
Dist. Hooghly,
West Bengal.

....

Copy, together with the letter
referred to above, in original, forwarded
to the Ministry of Home Affairs for disposal.



(V.J. Moore)

Deputy Secretary to the President.

Sub: constitution of a new Commission on the Netaji Mystery.

Dear Sir,

PRESIDENTIAL
No. 925-0/69
Date 21/3/69

We are sorry to note that the legitimate proposals of the National Netaji Committee (submitted to you by Dr Ramesh Chandra Majumdar on behalf of the Committee in 1967) urging you to set up a new commission to enquire into the Netaji mystery, has been rejected by you. you have rejected the demand of the Indian people because the proposals were supported by 350 members of the Indian Parliament.

We knew that the proposals would meet this fate as yours is a hard-hearted and foolhardy government turning deaf ears to popular demands.

As your government have set up a second Commission the Gandhi Murder Enquiry, we consider that there is no excuse on their part to decline to constitute a fresh Commission to reexamine the Netaji mystery.

The basis of this demand is that Indian people do not lay faith on the conclusions of the Sahrawaj Commission because it did not visit the very place (i.e. Tyhook in Formosa China) where the plane accident in which Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is said to be dead, took place. Moreover, Mr. Sahrawaj Khan, Chairman of the Commission once stated in 1950 at the Netaji Bhawan in Calcutta that Netaji was alive. But the report shows that he changed his view. It is, therefore, suspicious that the conclusions of the Sahrawaj Commission are ill-founded and intentional and motivated by the present government.

Dr Satyanarayan Singh in his book 'The Netaji Mystery' (1965) writes that the said plane-crash did not actually occur and Netaji remains ~~arrested~~ captive in Syberia in the Soviet Union.

12

The above statement necessitates the setting up of a new commission to enquire ^{into} the whole matter and the commission should be headed by the Supreme Court Chief Justice.

Netaji is the greatest hero and the Man of Destiny. So the government must try with all their hearts to remove the veil of darkness that lingers over the national leader and should consider it their duty to allay the suspicions raised in the minds of people.

With best regards,

Sri Satindra Nath Chakrabarti
40 31 R.N. Chakrabarti, So.
W. B. Survey Institute,

P.O. Bandel gm.

Dt. ~~roughly~~

W. B.

17. 3. 69.

13

4

Ministry of Home Affairs
Political II Section

S. No. 1 (R)
PUC

J.S(PH) may see.

Sd/-
M. G. Godbole
7-5-69

J.S(PH)/

If any investigation in this case has to be done, it has to be on the Political side. J.S(Pol) may kindly see.

Sd/-
K. R. Prabhu
9-5-69
Jt. Secretary.

J.S(KY)//

Political II Section

For information.

^{this}
4.6.69 94
6 US(PH)

This may be passed on to the Ministry of E.A. for necessary action. DS(Pol I) may like to see

C. Supras
4.6.69

DS(Pol I)

Shree
S. K. K.

No file is necessary for this
Cec

7312 EAD/OS
- 9/6/69 EAD/6/6

944 Sma
6/6
NR1

E.A. Ministry

D. 4
MHA. No. 4786/69 - Pol. II dt 6/6/69

Mr. A. W.
9.6.69

Dr. N. B. Khare

B. A., M. D.

Ex. Member Govt. of India
Consulting Physician

(Registration No. 1285)

2055/9501/69
n/s

2677-SSR/69
1575

Phone: 22583

DHANTOLI
NAGPUR-1

14

Dear Mr Chavan

Date 5-5-69

A friend from Bengal has sent me the enclosed type-written matter. It has requested me to have the facts mentioned therein enquired into to be proved or disproved. I cannot do anything but send it to the Home

JS (PR) may see
7/5/69 Minister Government of India for the purpose. I hope you will kindly do

JS (PR) The needful and excuse for trouble. Thanking you very truly

N B Khare

If an investigation in this case was done it has to be an investigation. JS (K) may kindly see.

Yeshwant Rao Chavan
Home Minister
Govt of India
New Delhi

Can 40/A

Dy. 2222-c/61
17.5.69 9-5-69
JS (K)

54786/69-40111
25/5/69
VSP
m/s

h/s
This appears to be for
RAT A

Corr 40/B (15)

Appendix

Some facts about Netaji's stay in India which have been proved and given out to the people with documentary proofs and evidences by All India Subhasbadi Janata.

1. Editor of Sandeshbahak (Hindi) - Badripasad Sharma declared on 22.11.62 in a public meeting held at Target Maidan at Jatindra Nagar, Belgharia that Netaji had been at Kaitee at Benaras ten years ago and some people of Kaitee even now are team members of Shaulmari Ashram. Shri Sharma kept this fact in strict secrecy as per instructions.
2. Netaji had been to Etawa more than once since 1955 and his hand-writing has been preserved still now by Advocate Sri Madhurimohan.
3. Netaji had been in Nepal for some time and it was he who first discovered that ~~the~~ Valmiki Muni had written the Ramayana in a forest near to the Gandak River. The Irrigation Minister of Nepal Dr. Nageswar Prasad accordingly named the place as "Valmiki-Nagar."
4. Before coming to Berilly Netaji had been to Almora with Shri B.P. Joshi at Anand Bhaban.
5. Netaji had been at Berilly from 1956 to 1959 with Sri Ram Lal Pahalawan, Shaligramji etc. in disguise under Pseudo name like Col. Joginder Singh of I.N.A., Baba Hanuman Gir, Dr. Hanuman Singh, C.I.D. Inspector etc. He was living like a jogi and he came to the succour of poor people, treated them, gave them medicines and injections - and parcels of medicines would come to him by V.P.P. from Bombay. The parcels were used to be addressed to Dr. Hanuman Singh. He also purchased medicines from local medical shop and the owner of the shop has even now got under his possession prescriptions bearing Netaji's own hand-writings.
6. Netaji has been at Shaulmari Ashram since 1959 and the people could know this only on February, 1962 with the declaration of Major Satya Gupta. Thereafter thorough search has been made and Netaji's stay in India has also been confirmed by Dr. Gope Gur-Bux who once told that Netaji had been ~~mon~~ round in India thrice mostly on foot and the same had been corroborated by Uttamchand's statement in his book "Shaulmari Sadhuji is Netaji".
7. Netaji, was seen by the side of Nehruji's deadbody in 1964 as was evidenced from the documentary film produced by Government of India. The photo was distributed in numbers in different parts of India and a challenge was thrown to Government but the portion of the film after this, was mysteriously cut down.

✓ CHAPTER - 1.

- (A) Reports of foreign countries about the reported death of Netaji.
- (i) British Intelligence Branch:- "The Govt. should make further enquiry whether Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is permanently dead".
 - (ii) American Govt.:- "The Govt. of U.S.A. and the people of America do not believe Chandra Bose's so called death in the reported plane crash. Moreover, some people have seen him after that incident, including a field Hospital Nurse."
 - (iii) German Intelligence Bureau:- "A report says that Shri Subhas Chandra Bose died in a plane crash. But that report does not meet with credence."
 - (iv) Thailand Govt.:- Deputy Commander-in-Chief Mr. Akadi Jonanbony said "Reported death of Subhas Chandra is unbelievable."
 - (v) Govt. of India, in 1945:- A C.I.D. team consisting of 24 experts surrounded Gandhiji's Sabarmati Ashram in search of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose on 2nd September, 1945.

(B) Scene behind the broadcast of Japanese Radio about alleged plane crash.

- (1) The draft announcing Netaji's so-called death by Japanese Radio, "Domei Agency" was dictated by one I.N.A. officer Shri S.A. Aiyer.

"I told them you have lost four valuable days and the more you delay the announcement of Netaji's death, the least chance there is of anybody believing the news. So the sooner you announce it, the better. I dictated a draft (22 Aug.). The Japanese Foreign Office Officials, Captain Aogi, Colonel T. and Col. C came soon after and showed me the draft announcement of Netaji's death. I approved it"

(ii) Major Gen. A.C. Chatterjee reported 'Colonel Morat' told me on 19th Aug. 1945 that Netaji had gone to Saigon en route Bangkok.'

(iii) An American journalist told Pandit Nehru on 29th August, 1945 that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had been found at Saigon after the reported plane crash.

(iv) Her Highness Von Have of 10, Monkeburgstrache, Hamburg inquired about Netaji after the reported plane crash, at Japanese foreign office and he was told "you should refrain from further inquiry about Netaji as that may cause harm both to you and to Netaji".

(v) Domei Agency i.e. Japanese Broadcast on 23rd August, 1945 reported the alleged plane crash had taken place on 18th August, 1945 i.e. after 5 days of the occurrence. Further it was stated (in the same broadcast) that Lt. Gen. Kimura, a Japanese General, had also died with Netaji. But subsequently Lt. Gen. Kimura was found to remain at Singapur surrendering his army to British.

The fact was also reported in Ceylone Observer dated 18th Sept. by Mr. Duke Wright. Mr. M.A.V. Pillai, Justice of Singapore High Court confirmed the same.

(c) Conspiracy in India.

(i) Gandhiji recorded his categorical denial to the performance of Sradh ceremony of Netaji Shri Subhas Chandra Bose and although no condolence resolution was adopted by the Working Committee of all India National Congress since there was no reason to mourn the so called reported death of Netaji, the prominent Indian leaders did not fail to conspire against the Great Leader.

(ii) Pt. Nehru in his speech at Srinagar on 19th August, 1945 as reported by U.P.I. - told that I.N.A. was guided in a wrong way though they did everything out of patriotism.

(Speech at the meeting of Workers of Srinagar National Council)

(iii) Sri Sarat Chandra Bose wrote to Pt. Nehru firmly that Netaji Subhas Bose was alive and he did not marry, But Panditji did nothing to uphold the truth and acted otherwise.

(Bombay, July 22 - Nation 24.7.49)

(iv) In 1949, a group photo was published in American Journals and a person exactly like Netaji was seen as 6th man from the left. There had been a tremendous enthusiasm all over.

Pt. Nehru made a statement instantly in 1949 in Indian Parliament "I have convincing evidence to prove that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is permanently dead".

(v) Govt. of India in a secret circular prohibited Netaji's photo among the Armymen in the year 1949, a true copy of the same is as follows:-

Confidential

N 155211.1 Hq. Bombay Sub-area,
Colaba - Bombay-6,
11th Feb. 1949.

Subject - Photos.

It is recommended that Photos of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose be not displayed at prominent places in unit lines, canteens, quarter-guard or recreation rooms.

Sd/- P.N. Khandurai,
Major General
Tel. 35081 - Extn 41

P.N.K.V.L.

(vi) A new about Netaji's so called marriage was published in the "SANMARG" (published from Benaras) on 22.4.49. The contents of the news were as follows:-

"Netaji married a German lady and he had a son aged eight (eight in 1949). The intention of Sarat Babu's going to Europe was to meet Netaji's wife. Netaji's wife told Shri Sarat Basu that Netaji had given her the boy and Sarat Basu believed it to be true. It was also the intention of Sarat Babu to bring them back to India and to place them in his family.

Being questioned about the correctness of above report Sarat Chandra Bose wrote on 28.4.49 from his place at 1, Woodburn Park- "You should completely ignore such article!"

Later on the 'son' was changed to 'daughter' and what was circulated as Anita Bose, the real name was Anita Brigitte and she had been proved to be a daughter of Col. Brigitte, an officer of Scotlandyard.

(5)
Ministry of Home Affairs
Public II Section

(17)

Dep. No. 4450/69

Public II is not concerned. Min. of E.A. is concerned with item 1 and Public I Section is concerned with items 2 to 4. Pub. I Section may please see and pass it on to the Min. of E.A. after retaining a copy for consideration of the items with which they are concerned.

237/4/69 JF

Dep. 2974/69 JF
3.5.69

~~Public II~~
28/5/69

Public II
3/5

Public I

Public I Section.

We are concerned with items 2 to 4. A copy of the Handwritten document presented by the Delhi State & Haryana State Forward Block has been retained by us for further necessary action. These papers may be passed on to the Ministry of E.A. who are concerned with items 2 to 4.

8/6
13/6/69

Saunder
18/6/69

Ministry of External Affairs

MHA No. 2974/69 - Recd dt-16.6.69

1013 Sec
16/6 E.A. Sec
16/6
16/6
16/6

04513

(18)

A MEMORANDUM PRESENTED BY DELHI STATE & HARYANA STATE
FORWARD BLOC

New Delhi, Dated 22.5.1969.

Hon'ble Mrs. Indara Gandhi,

We beg to bring to your notice that the alleged death of Netaji in a plane-crash on 18th August, 1945, is not believed by a large section of Indian Public in spite of the report of the General Shah Nawaz Committee. Even the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had to admit in a letter, dated 13th May, 1962, written to Shri Suresh Bose, brother of Netaji, that there was no "Precise and direct proof of the death of Netaji." On the other hand, Reuter reported on 2nd September, 1945, on the authority of the New Delhi correspondent of the Sunday Observer, London, that 'neither the British nor the American War correspondent believes of the news of Netaji's death and there is enough evidence of his presence in Saigon a few days after the reported plane-crash'. A correspondent of an American paper also told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 20th August, 1945, that Subhas was not dead but still alive and was possibly at Saigon. There are also published reports of Radio Broadcast by Netaji in December, 1945, and January, 1946. The value of the Shah Nawaz Committee is considerably diminished by the fact that no investigation was made into the above reports and that no member of the Committee visited the actual spot of the accident and made any local inquiry. We, therefore, venture to suggest that a further inquiry be made with the collaboration of the Governments of Japan & Taiwan (where the plane-crash took place) by a small independent committee consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two or three public men in whose integrity and capacity to conduct such an inquiry the public has full confidence. Nothing but such an inquiry will satisfy public opinion by removing the mystery that hangs around Netaji. Even though it is already very late, still such an inquiry may yet be fruitful, but if such a step be not taken without delay posterity will never forgive the Government and People of India for their neglect and indifference to ascertain the actual facts about one of the greatest leaders in the struggle for India's freedom. We, therefore appeal to you to appoint such a committee of Inquiry and take suitable steps to accord honour to Netaji whom our country and our people regard as one of the greatest patriots and political leaders, and one of the mightiest architects of India's liberation.

1. The decision contained in the report of General Shah Niwaz about the death of Netaji should be disapproved and the matter should be reconsidered by the retired judges and prominent M.Ps.
2. To place his portrait in all offices of the Govt. offices.
3. 23rd January the birth day of Netaji be declared a National Holiday.
4. A statue of Netaji may be built in front of Red Fort, Delhi.

If the Govt. of India does not fulfill the above said demand upto 14-8-69 the Haryana & Delhi States Forward Bloc will launch a demonstration in the front of Prime Minister's house on 15.8.69 and the Chairman of Haryana Forward Bloc Mr. K.K. Toofan will start hunger strike for indefinite period on the said date at 8.A.M. in the front of P.M. House.

Mohan Singh Bahl,
Chairman, Delhi Forward Bloc.

K.K. Toofan
Com.K.K. Toofan,
Chairman, Haryana Forward Bloc.

*Delivered at the gate
this morning*

*Sharma
22/5/69*

MHA 100

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No. _____

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI-11

Dated 26/5

Memorandum

Communication dated 22/5 is forwarded
to the Ministry of Home Affairs

for appropriate action.

The communication has not been acknowledged.

New Delhi.

for Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister.

C. R. No.

Diary No.

28 MAY 1969

Pub. 7
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29/5

4450/4 - Pub. 7
30/5

(6)

19-A

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Will the Ministry of Home Affairs refer to their u.o. No. 2974/69-Pub.I, dated the 16th June, 1969, enclosing a copy of a memorandum dated the 22nd May, 1969, from the Delhi State & Haryana State Forward Bloc, regarding enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

2. As the Ministry of Home Affairs are aware, the question of a further enquiry into Netaji's death has been considered on a number of occasions but it has been held that since no new facts have been brought to light, the Government do not consider any further enquiry into the death of Netaji is warranted. In the circumstances, no action is called for on item No. 1 of the memorandum, referred to above.

(Y.R. Dhawan)
Under Secretary (EA)

Ministry of Home Affairs (Pub.I Section)
MEA U.O. No. 4551/4/69 JH dated 27-6-69.

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(20)

No.2-FM/69/554

June 3, 1969.

My dear Shri Chavan,

P.21/c info

I have received your letter of 3rd June, 1969, enclosing a copy of a letter from Shri Samar Guha, M.P., together with its enclosure, regarding enquiry into the circumstances leading to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

It is really a matter for the Prime Minister to consider and I am, therefore, forwarding your letter to the Prime Minister.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Shri Y.B. Chavan,
Minister of Home Affairs,
NEW DELHI.

No. 137/FM/2nd/69

Has this been done?

Pl. send forward to J.S. to P.M. S.R. Chatterjee 9/6/69

We have some files

25857

1076



137/3m/sup/69
4/6/69

DO No. 29/ 27 /69-Poll.II

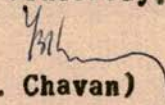
HOME MINISTER,
INDIA.
New Delhi, (21)

June 3, 1969.

My dear Shri Dinesh Singh,

Please refer to Shri Vidya Charan Shukla's letter No. 22/26/69-Poll.II dated 25th March, 1969 forwarding copy of a letter from Shri Samar Guha, MP, relating to the escape of Netaji Bose from Singapore at the time of the surrender of Japan. I am now forwarding to you for appropriate action copy of a letter and of its enclosure received from the Member of Parliament suggesting a fresh inquiry into the last stages of the life of Netaji Bose.

Yours sincerely,


(Y.B. Chavan)

Shri Dinesh Singh,
Minister for External Affairs,
New Delhi.

Prof. Samar Guha
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(LOK SABHA)

45, South Avenue,
New Delhi,
19.5.69

Dear Chavanji,

I hope you will remember that in course of a meeting with you I had placed in details the reasonings for having a fresh about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. You assured me then that you will give thought over the matter and have further talk in this matter with me.

I tried to meet you since then but found that perhaps due to heavy pressure of work you could find time for further talk with me about the issue.

On behalf of the National Committee on Netaji, I have sent a letter to the Prime Minister, a c-opv of which is sent to you herewith.

After 20 years a fresh enquiry into the circumstances about Gandhiji's murder has been initiated by the Govt. I, therefore, hope that the logic of lapse of time should not stand in the way of having a fresh enquiry into the circumstances leading to disappearance of Netaji also.

If am not mistaken, I found that you have a deep feeling about Netaji and I believe that you will consider it as a national duty to take step for a fresh enquiry about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He has sacrificed his all for the nation, has not the nation a sacred duty to unearth all facts about his mysterious disappearance?

With namskar and regards.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- Samar Guha

Shri Y.B. Chavan,
Home Minister,
Govt. of India.

SAMAR GUHA
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(LOK SABHA)

45, South Avenue, (23)

New Delhi-11

19-5-1969

To

Smt. Indira Gandhi,
Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

Dear Madam,

We hope you will remember that over 350 Members of Parliament appealed to the Government in the form of a Memorandum to institute a fresh enquiry into the mystery about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as they felt that investigations done by the Shah Nawas Committee were not adequate and convincing. But unfortunately the Government did not respond to the appeal by the Memorialists on the ground, namely, "an enquiry into the matter like this after a lapse of over 22 years can hardly help bringing to light any further material to set at rest whatever doubts the people may have".

We are happy to find that even 20 years after Mahatmaji's murder the Government thought it desirable to make fresh probe into the circumstances leading to murder of the 'Father of the Nation', although his assassin was hanged and another person connected with the conspiracy was imprisoned for life. We believe that the Government have taken right steps to bring to light all facts related to assassination of Mahatmaji. We hope the Government should take a similar view about another national leader like Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, whose reported death in a plane crash has not been proved beyond all doubts.

The Shah Nawaz Committee did not consist of eminent jurists, nor did it either visit the place of occurrence of the alleged plane crash involving Netaji or scrutinize all documents available with the Governments of U.S.A. and U.K. regarding the matter. It has been brought to our notice that an enquiry conducted by the Government of Formosa could not verify the report of the plane-crash of Taihoki, the main airport of their country.

Even after the submission of the report by Shah Nawaz Committee late Pandit Nehru informed Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, an elder brother of Netaji, that there was no 'precise and direct proof' of Netaji's death. A month before he passed away Panditji, assured Shri Amiya Nath Bose, a nephew of Netaji and now a Member of Lok Sabha, in a letter that the matter regarding Netaji's mystery 'should be finalised'. All these show that Panditji had also doubts about the report of death of Netaji in Taihoki plane crash.

. . 2/-

We believe, therefore, that a fulfilled enquiry about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has not been made and there are further scopes for renewed probe into the matter. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to you to set up a fresh enquiry committee, consisting of Supreme Court Judges, which in co-operation with the Governments of Japan and Formosa, should conduct a thorough probe into Netaji's mystery so that it could be finally resolved to the satisfaction of our countrymen.

Yours sincerely,

Samar Guha,
Convener,
on behalf of the National
Committee on Netaji.

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25

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Subject:- Enquiry into the assassination of
Mahatma Gandhi.

Will the Ministry of Home Affairs kindly let this Ministry have a copy of the terms of reference of the enquiry presently being conducted in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi? This information is required by this Ministry in connection with the demand for a fresh enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

The favour of an early reply is requested.

Y.R.
(Y.R. Dhawan)
Under Secretary (EA)

Ministry of Home Affairs (Attn: Shri G.K.Arora, DS)
MEA U.O. No. 1.8767-EAO/K9 dated 10-7-1969.

pl. in
10.7.69
107

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Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

8874/69 Pull (A)
14/7

Subject:- Enquiry into the assassination of
Mahatma Gandhi.

Will the Ministry of Home Affairs kindly let this Ministry have a copy of the terms of reference of the enquiry presently being conducted in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi? This information is required by this Ministry in connection with the demand for a fresh enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

The favour of an early reply is requested.

Koham
(Y.R. Dhawan)
Under Secretary (EA)

Ministry of Home Affairs (Attn: Shri G.K. Arora, DS)
MEA U.O. No. D 8767-EAD/69 dated 10-7-1969.

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Min. of Home Affairs
Cell-2 (A) section

from above.

Copy of notification no S.O. 992, dated 22.3.65 and S.O. 3523, dated Tue 21st Nov-1966 are placed below. Min. of E.A. may please see.

The Commission's term has been extended from time to time & is now up to 31.7.69

Min. of External Affairs

MHAUO.

No. 8874/69 Pull (A) dt-16-7-69

(Y.R. Dhawan Under Secy)

15/7/69

1352-15/7/69

(9)

(27)

No.25/50/64-Poll.I
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1965

NOTIFICATION

S.O. 992 WHEREAS the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to appoint a Commission of Inquiry for the purpose of making an inquiry into definite matters of public importance hereinafter specified;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri Gopal Swarup Pathak, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, and Member of Parliament, to inquire into the following matters:-

- (a) Whether any persons, in particular Dr. Gajanan Viswanath Ketkar, of Poona, had prior information of the conspiracy of Nathuram Vinayak Godse and others to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi;
- (b) Whether any of such persons had communicated the said information to any authorities of the Government of Bombay or of the Government of India; in particular, whether the afore-said Dr. Ketkar had conveyed the said information to the late Bal Gangadhar Kher, the then Premier of Bombay, through the late Balukaka Kanetkar;
- (c) If so, what action was taken by the Government of Bombay, in particular by the late Bal Gangadhar Kher, and the Government of India on the basis of the said information.

2. The Commission shall make its report to the Central Government not later than 15th June, 1965.

3. AND WHEREAS the Central Government is of opinion that, having regard to the nature of the inquiry to be made and other circumstances of the case, all the provisions of sub-section (2), sub-section (3), sub-section (4) and sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said Commission, the Central

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Government hereby directs that all the said provisions shall apply to the said Commission.

Sd/- L.P. Singh
Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs.

To

The Manager,
Government of India Press,
New Delhi.

No.25/50/64-Poll.I Dated the 24th March, 1965.

Copy forwarded to the Information Officer (Shri U.C. Tewari). JS(P) (Shri Asoka Sen) desires that action should be taken immediately to give publicity to the appointment of this Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri G.S. Pathak, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court, and Member of Parliament.

Sd/- S.Sanathi
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

(29)

PUBLISHED IN SUB-SECTION (ii) OF SECTION 3 OF
PART II OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

No.25/50/64-Poll.I
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

—
New Delhi, the 21st November, 1966

NOTIFICATION

SQNo.3523 In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri J.L. Kapur, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court and the Chairman of the Law Commission, vice Shri G.S. Pathak, for the purpose of conducting an inquiry in relation to matters specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 992 dated the 22nd March, 1965, and hereby makes the following modification in the said notification, namely:-

for the words "Shri Gopal Swarup Pathak, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India and Member of Parliament", the words "Shri J.L. Kapur, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court and the Chairman, Law Commission" shall be substituted.

2. The Central Government also directs that the report of the Commission shall be submitted to the Central Government not later than the 31st day of March 1967.

Sd/- L.P. Singh
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs.

.....

PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY
PART II, SECTION 3, SUB-SECTION (ii)

No.25/50/64-Poll.I(A)
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

...

New Delhi-11, the 15th June, 1968

NOTIFICATION

S.O. _____ In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952), the Central Government hereby extends upto 30th September 1968, the period within which the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, by notification, No. S.O. 992, (published at pages 213 and 214 of Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 23rd March 1965) shall make its report to the Central Government.

Sd/- TCA Srinivasavaradan
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

The General Manager,
Government of India Press,
New Delhi.

...

No.25/50/64-Poll.I(A) Dated the 15th June, 1968

Copy to Mr. Justice J.L. Kapur, Chairman, Commission of Inquiry into the Murder of Mahatma Gandhi, North Block, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, with reference to his letter No. 1/1/68-KC, dated the 21st May 1968.

Sd/- TCA Srinivasavaradan
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

No.25/50/64-Poll.I(A) Dated the 15th June, 1968

Copy to the Secretary to the Kapur Commission,
New Delhi.

Sd/- N. Vittal
UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA

(10)

(31)

No.2-FM/69/ 858

July 30, 1969.

Dear Shri Samar Guha,

Will you kindly refer to your letter dated the 19th May, 1969, addressed to the Prime Minister, regarding a further enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

As you are aware, this matter has been raised in Parliament on several occasions and Government have adequately explained their stand. Last year, when Members of Parliament had given a Memorandum, the matter was examined by Government in some depth. However, since no new facts were brought to light, Government reiterated that a further enquiry into the death of Netaji was not warranted.

You have referred to some letters which late Prime Minister Nehru wrote to Shri Suresh Chandra Bose and Shri Amiya Nath Bose. You will recall that you had raised this aspect when you tabled Starred Question No.582 which was answered on 11th December, 1967. I think Shri Bhagat had clarified the position and I have nothing to add to what was stated in reply to the question. Regarding on-the-spot verifications, etc., it has already been explained in the House that the relevant records were taken by the Japanese authorities who were in occupation of Taiwan at that time. These records were made available to the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee by the Japanese Government.

You have mentioned in your letter that Government are conducting an enquiry 20 years after Mahatmaji's assassination and that Government should similarly hold another enquiry into Netaji's death. I have no doubt that you are aware of the terms of reference of the enquiry being conducted in respect of Mahatmaji's assassination. I need, therefore, hardly point out that this enquiry is not being conducted to establish Mahatmaji's death. The enquiry, as you know, is being conducted only to ascertain whether any prior information was available with the Government of Bombay or the Government of India and whether appropriate action was taken in the light of that information.

Yours sincerely,

Shri Samar Guha, M.P.,
45, South Avenue,
NEW DELHI.

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~~Confidential~~

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P.5/mrg

PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT

Would the Special Assistant to Foreign Minister kindly refer to this Secretariat U.O.No. PMS-10982 dated the 17th June, 1969, about a letter from Shri Samar Guha, M.P., regarding inquiry into the circumstances leading to the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

2. We shall be grateful to be informed whether a reply has been sent to Shri Guha. If so, it is requested that a copy thereof may kindly be sent to us, for information and record.

V. P. Marwaha

(V.P. Marwaha)
Private Secretary
to the Prime Minister.

Special Assistant to
Foreign Minister.

P.M.'s Sectt. U.O.No. PMS-12721 dated 19.7.69

F.M. would like to send a reply to Shri Samar Guha.
Secy II
P.V. Khatt
21.7.69

To whom was this sent?

21/7

sent to Secy II
on 18-7-69 vide our
msg no. 1221/FM/69
D no 780 dt - 19/6 to
JS (4)

869/SA/FM/69

1461/S/FM/69

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(33)

~~Confidential~~

Ministry of External Affairs

Subject:- Enquiry into the death of Netaji
Subhash Chandra Bose.

Reference Prime Minister's Secretariat
U.O. No. PMS-12726 dated 19.7.1969.

Sho (11)

Foreign Minister has sent a reply to
Shri Samar Guha, M.P., vide letter No. 2-FM/69/858
dated July 30, 1969, a copy of which is enclosed
for your information and record.

(S.V. Purushottam)
Special Assistant to the Foreign Minister
31-7-1969

Prime Minister's Sectt. (Shri V.P. Marwaha, PS to PM)
M.E.A. U.O. No. C/551/4/69/JF dated 31-7-1969.

1420/5/PM/69

1426-Usa/69

Director (B)
27/8/69

22(EAT)

22(EAT)

Please put these papers on the
file. If possible, a copy of the
letter issued by POF. should be
obtained, otherwise put out the
draft as corrected

G. Dayanath
1.8.69

Dr
1/8/69

U.S.(EAT)

* JEP 3X

12/8/69

12/8/69

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Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Extract from MHA's file (U.O.No.3344/69-Estt dated
3/7/69)

Ministry of External Affairs may please now
see the Resolution No.3 in the F.R. for necessary action.

It'd/-

Sd/-
2/7

Ministry of External Affairs
M.H.A. U.O. No.3344/69-Estt dated 3-7-69

D.8708-EAD/69
10/7

Sd/- Y.R.Dhawan
9/7

ZK/dn

We have retained a copy of Resolution NO.3.
No action is called for.
MHA's file placed below may be returned
after endorsement.

19.7.69

US(EA)

Rohawan
19/7/69

D.9143-EAD/69
19/7

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Mr. An
19.7.69

(38)

Extract from Resolutions of the AZAD HIND FAUJ ASSOCIATION
82, Daryaganj, Delhi, dated the January 23, 1969.

(Phone .273532) General Secretary : Captain L.C.Talwar, INA

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RESOLUTION NO.3

This public meeting of the citizens of Delhi, held on 23rd January, 1969, at Ram Leela Grounds, New Delhi, to celebrate the 73rd Birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose resolves:-

That a fresh Enquiry Committee in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Formosa under the chairmanship of a retired judge of Supreme Court may kindly be instituted to finally resolve all mysteries about the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose since August, 1945.

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E.A. Division Folder No.....

File No.....

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

This Clipping is from.....Tribune...../Amrita Bazar Patrika
Published at.....Ambala/ Calcutta
Dated.....23.8.1969

Renaming Andamans After Netaji Opposed

NEW DELHI, August 22 (UNI). — Mr. K. R. Ganesh, Congress member from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, sharply reacted to the demand of Mr. Samar Guha (PSP) in the Lok Sabha today for renaming the Islands after Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Mr. Samar Guha had in a short notice question asked whether the Government would preserve all monuments connected with Netaji Bose's visit to the Andamans and his setting up of the Azad Hind Government. He said the Islands should be named after Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Home Minister Y.B. Chavan said that except for a house in Rose Island where Netaji Bose lived, there were no other specific monuments. Even this house was in a dilapidated condition.

As for the change of name, he said the Government could not take any action, but the people of the area had to take a decision. When the Government consulted the local Advisory Committee they were not keen in changing the name.

Mr. Ganesh strongly protested against the suggestion to rename the Islands, said that the history of the area did not start with 1942. It started with the 1857 War of Independence. Most of the people in the Islands were sons and daughters of the freedom fighters and revolutionaries who were sent there from 1857 onwards.

PROVISIONAL GOVT.

He said it was a fact that Netaji Bose set up his first provisional Government in the Islands but, to be true to the people of the area and set the records straight, he would like to point out that nearly three-fourths of the Islands were annihilated during the Japanese occupation. Thousands of local people were tortured and thrown into the sea, he charged.

Mr. Samar Guha angrily protested against this and said the incident might have taken place before Netaji Bose's visit to the Islands.

Mr. Ganesh said that the annihilation took place "before, during and after" the visit of Netaji Bose. The cellular jail at that time was full of prisoners, who were tortured. He narrated how Mr. Diwan

Singh whom many did not know was tortured by the Japanese for seven months in that jail.

He said he had no dispute over the role played by Netaji Bose in the freedom struggle. But the people of the Islands had a soul and would not allow the name to be changed.

Mr. Amiya Nath Bose suggested that the Union Government write to the Japanese Government asking it to send here all the diplomatic documents on the transfer of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the provisional Government set up by Netaji Bose.

He asked whether the Government would honour the promise given by Jawaharlal Nehru to set up a fresh inquiry commission to go into the death of Netaji Bose.

Mr. Chavan said he would examine the proposal relating to the diplomatic documents in consultation with the External Affairs Ministry. On setting a fresh inquiry commission, he said the matter was being considered. The Prime Minister had already received a memorandum in this regard.

15

37

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

This Clipping is from.....Indian Express

published at.....New Delhi.

Dated.....23:11:8.....1969

Probe panel on Netaji's death

Express News Service

NEW DELHI, Aug 22.

The Home Minister, Mr Y. B. Chavan, told the Lok Sabha today that the question of appointing a Commission to inquire into death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was

under a very active consideration of the Government. Mr Chavan said that the Prime Minister had recently received a memorandum from a large number of Members of Parliament and the matter was being examined. Mr Chavan, who was replying to a short notice question, said that an idea that there should be a statue of Netaji in the Andamans "with some activity around it" was at present being examined by the Government.

Mr Samar Guha's suggestion that the Andaman and Nicobar islands should be renamed as they were the first territory to be liberated from the British when Netaji made them the head-quarters of the Provisional Government did not find favour with the Government. Mr Chavan said that it would be improper for the Government to decide this; it should be left to the people there to take a decision in the matter.

Move opposed

Mr R. K. Ganesh, who represents the islands in the House, said he did not dispute the role of Netaji in the struggle for freedom but he was opposed to the name being changed. Three-fourths of the houses there had been destroyed by the Japanese fascists and thousands of the people suffered at their hands. Every house bore the scar of the fascist invasion. There were martyrs and heroes who refused to surrender to the Japanese. The islands had a soul and a history which went farther back than that period. Some of them were the progeny of the revolutionaries who had been sent to those islands by the British.

When Mr Guha asked if the destruction had not been before the provisional Government took over the territory, Mr Ganesh said that it was there both before and after.

For some time Mr Ganesh and Mr Guha had angry exchanges and the Speaker, Mr G. S. Dhillon, had to intervene. Mr Dhillon said that he was seriously thinking to have a committee of peacemakers as every little thing seemed to start a dispute in the House.

Suggestions

There were many suggestions about erecting memorials and monuments for Netaji and Mr Chavan promised to look into them. These included having suitable memorials at Port Blair, development of the territory as a "national pilgrimage," annual celebrations there, getting all relevant diplomatic documents from the Japanese Government relating the transfer of the territory to the Provisional Government, statues in the Red Fort, India Gate and portraits in the Central Hall of Parliament and getting information from the Government in Taiwan about the last journey of Netaji.

Some members pointed out that many Indian revolutionaries had died in the islands and there should be a suitable memorial for them as well and the Home Minister said that some suggestions in this regard were under the consideration of the Government.

Mr Jharkhande Rai said that Netaji had promised that the remains of the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, would be taken with military honours to India from Rangoon and this should be done by the Government now. Mr Chavan promised to look into it.

Mr S. M. Bannerjee said that a

Subject: Disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945.

In April 1956, in response to the public demand, Government of India appointed an Enquiry Committee to ascertain the circumstances concerning Netaji's departure from Bangkok on 16.8.45 and his alleged death in an air-crash. The Committee consisted of the following:-

- (i) Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport;
- (ii) Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, elder brother of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; and
- (iii) Shri S.N. Maitra, I.C.S., formerly Chief Commissioner, Andamans and Nicobar.

The Committee examined witnesses in Delhi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Tourane and Tokyo. They also examined books and articles about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and studied relevant classified records pertaining to the matter.

2. The members compared and discussed the statements of the witnesses whom they had personally interviewed and took into consideration the evidence from several sources. The three members of the Committee then arrived at certain broad conclusions and unanimously agreed that the report should be written on the basis of these conclusions. These were summarised in a list entitled "Principal points agreed to for Draft Report dated 30-6-1956". This was signed by all the three members of the Committee on 2-7-1956.

3. Shri Suresh Chandra Bose had agreed with the principal conclusions and signed the documents containing these on 2-7-1956. The conclusions confirmed that Netaji had, in fact, met his death in the crash on the 18th August, 1945 at Taihoku. Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, however, submitted a dissentient report stating that there had been no plane crash involving Netaji's death as concluded in the Committee's Report.

4. The Cabinet considered the Report of the Enquiry Committee signed by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and Shri S.N. Maitra on 9th September, 1956 and accepted the finding that Netaji had, in fact, met his death as a result of the air-crash on 18th August, 1945. The Cabinet also decided that "the question of bringing over Netaji's ashes to India might be left for future consideration."

A copy of the Report was laid on the Table of the House by late Prime Minister Nehru on 11th September, 1956 when he informed the House that the Government had accepted the findings of the Committee. The dissentient report too was placed on the Table of the House on 12th December, 1956, and in doing so the Prime Minister again confirmed that the Government had accepted the majority report.

5. Briefly, the conclusions of the majority were that about the spring of 1945 the defeat of the Axis Powers became likely, and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose began thinking of the future activities of himself on the one hand, and of the Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army on the other. As regards himself, he decided to leave South East Asia and to take refuge in Russia, whence, in due course, he could re-emerge and continue the struggle for India's freedom against the British. As regards the Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army, he appeared to be undecided and desired to consult with his allies, the Japanese, before imparting final instructions.

6. With a view to implementing these intentions he left Bangkok on the 17th August, 1945, for Saigon, whence he had been promised passages for himself and 6 companions by a Tokyo-bound Japanese military plane.

7. At Saigon, however, there was a serious disappointment: only two passages in an Air Force bomber were offered by the Japanese Military Command, which, as a consequence of Japan's surrender to the Allies on the 15th August, 1945, found itself short of air transport. After some discussion Netaji found himself obliged to accept the 2 passages offered, and with the approval of his companions selected Col. Habibur Rehman to accompany him. Netaji and Col. Rehman accordingly took off for Tokyo by the bomber about 5.00 p.m. on the 17th August, 1945.

8. Apart from Netaji and Col. Rehman the bomber included 6 Japanese Service Officers as passengers, and a crew of 5 or 6 persons.

9. The bomber landed for the night at Tourane on the Indo-China coast at about 7.30 p.m., and took to the air again with the same inmates at 5.00 a.m. the next morning. The next brief stop was at Taihoku in Formosa in the early afternoon of 18th August, 1945. While taking off from Taihoku later in the afternoon, however, the propeller and the port side engine of the bomber which appears to have been defective even from the start, suddenly dropped out, with the result that the plane immediately crashed about 50 metres off the run-way and burst into flames. Suffering from severe burns Netaji was carried into the Taihoku Military Hospital, where after some hours he passed away.

10. Two days later, on the 20th, his body was cremated in the Taihoku Crematorium. His ashes were collected and temporarily kept in the Nishi (West) Honganji Temple in that city until the 7th September, 1945, when they were flown to Tokyo. There they have since been lying in the Renkoji Temple.

Dissentient
Report

11. The main burden of Shri Bose's dissentient report is that late Prime Minister Nehru had already made up his mind and had agreed to the enquiry only in response to a pressing demand from a large section of the people. Secondly, Shri Bose has charged that two of the members of 3-man Committee were under a "mandate" to arrive at findings which would conform with the pre-conceived notion of the late Prime Minister Nehru that Netaji was dead. He has also charged that he was not taken into confidence by the other two members and was not shown all the relevant material to institute an impartial enquiry. The Committee, he has asked was dominated by the two official members and considered only selective evidence which would only enable them to arrive at the pre-conceived conclusion that Netaji had died in the crash at Taihoku. Shri Bose has gone further to charge that some of the officials of the Government of India had tried to harass and pressurise him into accepting the conclusions of the other two members.

12. Shri Bose mainly picked up small contradictions in details relating to the height of the aircraft, timing of the aircrash, etc.

He also maintained that there was evidence contradicting that there was any air crash at all. This dissentient report was carefully examined by the Government and when laying the report on the table of the House on 12.12.1956, Prime Minister Nehru said that Government adhered to their acceptance of the majority report.

Continuing
rumours
about
Netaji's
survival

13. There have been repeated demands for undertaking another enquiry ever since the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee Report was published. However, Government having accepted the findings of the Committee, have taken the position that unless fresh evidence or new facts were brought to light a further enquiry was not warranted. Rumours about Netaji's survival and whereabouts, etc., have cropped up repeatedly. Each of these, whenever brought to Government's notice, has been investigated and generally found to be baseless. In 1962, rumour was spread that a Sanyasi of Shaulmari Ashram was in fact Netaji. The Sanyasi, Swami Shradhanand himself denied the rumour. Another claim made by Dr. S.N. Sinha that Netaji was incarcerated in Cell No.46 of Yakutusk prison in Siberia has not been corroborated by any tangible evidence. Lt. Gen. Fujiwara of Japan who came to India to present Netaji's sword, while urging for further investigation, did not produce any evidence to contradict the findings of the Shah Nawaz Khan Enquiry Committee. Recently a press report in a Bengali Daily, "Jugantar", based on information given by an ex-Indian army personnel, presently employed in West Bengal Police (as Inspector of Police, Security Control, Calcutta), that Netaji left Singapore by submarine towards the end of 1945 was investigated and found to be hearsay and vague information. The latest instance is of the news report claiming that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had spoken from Radio Moscow after the Tashkent Agreement. On checking up with Radio Moscow authorities, it was discovered that a student by the name of Subhas Chandra had in fact made the broadcast.

Correspondence
between
Prime
Minister
Nehru and
Shri Amiya
Bose

14. It has been claimed by Shri Amiya Nath Bose that Prime Minister Nehru, in his letter of April 22, 1964, to him, had accepted that "something should be done to finalize the question of Netaji's death." However, there is nothing to suggest, in the context of the entire correspondence, that at any time Prime Minister Nehru had entertained any doubts about the conclusions

the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee Report. Presumably, what Shri Nehru had in mind was that something should be done to persuade those who still doubted this fact to accept the finality of the conclusions that Netaji was no more. Shri Amiya Bose has however claimed that a month before his death, Pandit Nehru had agreed that a proper enquiry Commission should be formed.

Memorandum
by 350 M.Ps

15. On December 26, 1967, about 350 Members of Parliament sent a memorandum to the President demanding a fresh enquiry into the reported death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. They had urged that further enquiry be made in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Taiwan. This memorandum was discussed at a Meeting of Secretaries held under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary on 16th February, 1968 to examine the various points raised. As far as the question of a fresh enquiry was concerned, the meeting was of the view that this was not warranted as no fresh evidence had been brought to light. This recommendation was brought to the Prime Minister's notice in connection with a question in the Lok Sabha on 21.2.68. The Prime Minister, in reply to the question stated that "since no new facts have been brought to light, Government do not consider that any fresh enquiry is warranted.

Recent
requests for
official
Enquiry

16. Shri Samar Guha wrote in May this year to the Prime Minister requesting for a judicial enquiry on the analogy of the enquiry being conducted in regard to Gandhiji's assassination 20 years after Mahatmaji's death. The Foreign Minister in reply to this letter informed Shri Guha that the terms of reference of the enquiry being conducted into Mahatma Gandhi's assassination did not seek to establish Gandhiji's death. In the letter sent to the Prime Minister by 44 M.Ps, dated August 7, the request for the appointment of a fresh enquiry Commission, consisting of retired Supreme Court judges and eminent public men, has been made on the ground that a fresh probe was being conducted in regard to the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and that a judicial enquiry was also being conceded in response to a number of M.Ps' request into the cause of death of the Jan Sangh Leader Shri Dindayal Upadhyay. It is quite obvious that these two examples that have been cited are not on all fours with the demand for an enquiry to establish the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

This clipping is from Hindustan Standard, Calcutta/
~~Statesman, New Delhi~~, dated the...2.3.8.....1969.

Centre thinking of fresh Netaji inquiry: Chavan

From Our Special
Correspondent

NEW DELHI, AUG. 22.—
The Union Home Minister,
Mr. Chavan, told the Lok
Sabha today that the Govern-
ment was considering a propo-
sal for instituting a fresh in-
quiry into the mysterious dis-
appearance of Netaji Subhas
Chandra Bose.

Mr. Chavan, who was re-
plying to a question, said that
a memorandum signed by a
number of members of Parlia-
ment suggesting the institution
of a fresh probe had been sub-
mitted to the Prime Minister.
It was under consideration.

The Home Minister said that
there had been many sugges-
tions for erection of memo-
rials for Netaji Bose and these
were being examined care-
fully. He said that there could
be "some sort of a statue" of
Netaji Bose in the Andaman
Islands.

Members belonging to
various parties regretted that
nothing had yet been done in
memory of Netaji. They sug-
gested that a portrait of
Netaji should be hung in the
Central Hall of Parliament
House and statues of Netaji
should be installed in Anda-
mans and in front of the Red
Fort. Mr. Chavan said that
the suggestions were under
consideration.

Replying to the main ques-
tion by Mr. Samar Guha, a
PSP member the Home Minis-
ter said that he had already
informed Dr. Sisir Kumar
Bose, Executive Director of
Netaji Research Bureau, that
the Government had no objec-
tion to the Bureau holding a
photographic exhibition of
Netaji's life at Port Blair from
October 21 for 10 days.

The Civil Aviation Ministry
also has welcomed the Bureau's
suggestion to have a large
photograph of Netaji's arrival
in Port Blair at the airport
lounge, provided the enlarge-
ment of the photograph was of
"acceptable quality". Corres-
pondence between the Ministry
and the Bureau continues and
no final decision has yet been
taken.

Mr. Guha had some ex-
changes with the Congress
member from the Andamans,
Mr. K. R. Ganesh, when he
suggested that the islands

should be named as Swaraj
and Sahid Dwips, as had been
named by Netaji. Objecting
to the proposal to rename the
island, Mr. Ganesh said the
residents of there had a sad
and unhappy experience of
the "Japanese fascists occupa-
tion". Mr. Guha emphasised
that after Netaji's arrival in
the islands, there had been no
torture of local people.

Mr. Amiya Bose, a nephew
of Netaji Bose, suggested that
a proper inquiry commission
should be formed to go into
the circumstances of Netaji's
disappearance. Mr. Chavan
said that the Prime Minister
had received a memorandum
in this regard and the matter
was under consideration.

Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri,
BKD said that the Tawain
Government was willing to
co-operate in such inquiry and
asked whether the Government
would take its help. The
Home Minister said this was
another suggestion under
consideration.

Bid to change name of Andamans opposed

NEW DELHI, August 22: Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Home Minister, said in the Lok Sabha during question time today that the demand for a fresh full-fledged inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in an aircraft accident, made recently in a memorandum by 350 members of Parliament to the Prime Minister, was under "active consideration."

Mr. Amiya Bose, nephew of Netaji, recalled the promise given by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru a few days before his death that a high-powered commission, possibly with the Supreme Court Chief Justice as chairman, would be appointed and demanded that the promise should be redeemed.

Earlier, Mr. K. R. Ganesh, (C) from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, said that any proposal to change the name of the islands "will not be acceptable to the people inhabiting them."

He was reacting to a suggestion made by Mr. Samar Guha that the name of the islands, where Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose set up the provisional government of 'Azad Hind,' should be called to "Shahid and Swaraj Dwip."

Before Mr. Ganesh vehemently protested against any proposal to rename the islands, the Home Minister, said the name of the place could not be changed here. It was the concern of the people of the area. The Government wanted to consult the local advisory committee. "They are not very keen to have the name changed."

PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCES

After several members from different sections of the House had demanded erection of memorials to Netaji in the islands, including renaming them, Mr. Ganesh, speaking on behalf of the people of the island said the members should also know that while the flag of free India was flying, thousands of people belonging to the islands were decimated, hundreds thrown into jail or the sea and three-fourths of the houses in the islands destroyed by the Japanese. Whatever others might feel about the setting up of the Government of free India there, as far as the people of the area were concerned they only knew that they were being annihilated.

When Mr. Samar Guha intervened to ask whether all this happened was during the period of the Government of free India, Mr. Ganesh replied: "Before during and after."

He said that during this period the famous cellular jail was crowded with prisoners from the local population and they were tortured. There was among them one Mr. Dewan Singh who was tortured for months together by the Japanese for standing by his people.

There was absolutely no doubt about the role played by Netaji in setting up the Government of free India and hoisting the flag of that government, in the general context of India's freedom fight. However, the experience of the people of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the period of that government were a different matter.

Referring to the demand for a change in the name of the islands, Mr. Ganesh said he wanted the members to remember that the history of the islands did not start in 1943 with the setting up of the provisional government of "Azad Hind." The islands had a soul drawn from the several tribes who had been living there for centuries. Even the recent history of the islands dated back to 1921 with the arrival there of Moplah rebellion prisoners. The revolutionaries of 1857 and 1934 had also come there.

Mr. Ganesh said the tribes there had their own soul in their very names. "Our name cannot be changed. We are opposed to any change," he shouted drowning the voice of Mr. Samar Guha who had, meanwhile, stood up and was shouting "your name should be changed." Mr. Ganesh said they would not allow any change in their name.

Referring to Mr. Samar Guha's demand that steps should be taken to preserve the buildings and other things connected with Netaji's stay in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Home Minister said there was nothing specific associated with the visit of Netaji. The building in Ross Island in which Netaji was reported to have lived was in an extremely dilapidated condition with a few falling walls left. There was nothing to be preserved, Mr. Chavan said.

A large number of members suggested that some sort of memorial should be raised in Port Blair. Mr. Y. P. Mandal said that the Andaman Islands should be renamed 'Netaji Tappan' and a gate should be raised in Port Blair to be named Netaji Gate.

Mr. Chavan said many suggestions had been made. The general idea, however, was to have some sort of statue of Netaji and develop activities round it. There was a proposal to have another memorial for other martyrs who laid their lives in those islands. He told Mr. Biswanath Roy that the jail in which these martyrs were lodged was a memorial by itself.

The Home Minister said in reply to a question of Mr. Amiya Bose that he would have examined, in consultation with the External Affairs Ministry, the possibility of securing from the Japanese Government the diplomatic documents by which these islands were transferred from Japanese hands to the Government of free India.

19

45

Ministry of Home Affairs
Public II Section.
.....

Dy.No.6425/69

May be passed on to the Ministry of External Affairs (East Asia Division) who are concerned with holding enquiry into the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. That Ministry may please see with reference to their U.O.No.C/551/2/68/JP, dated 25-4-68.

[Signature]
2/9/68

Navs Kumar
2/9/68

M/Ex. Affairs

M.H.A. No. Dy No 6425/69 - Public II

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No. 82446

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI-11

Dated _____

Memorandum

28 AUG 1969

Communication dated 12-8-69 is forwarded
to the Ministry of _____

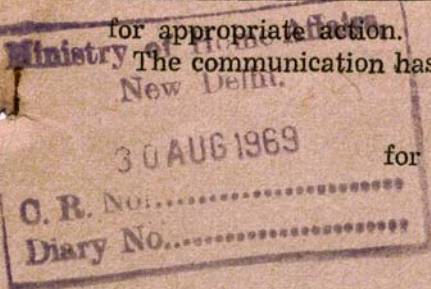
Home Affairs

for appropriate action.

The communication has not been acknowledged.

2. B. J.

for Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister.



REV. SISTER,

82446

Rbr

19.8.69
Etawah

Answered by Sister
Your pious endeavour to mould the destinies of National life, that is to say, to solve the problem of Penurious Folk through the nationalization of Bank has received a thunder ovation, no doubt of that. People at large admired it as an "undaunted step" on your part.

However, I neither did aspire to analyse its merits or demerits as to whether it will bring any commutation for a common people, nor did strive to ruffle my mind with its outcome towards National life.

But the grandiose speech that you have displayed in your current address to the Nation on the issue of Bank take over Challenging your whispering opponents, exhibited a bit of National feeling in you.

Therefore, would you be bold enough and manifest a little higher order of National sense by revealing the under cited startling facts which are hidden under rubbish for long and pertained to the National interest to a great extent ? The fact are as follows:-

- (1) Who was the grand Personality standing by the side of your demised father (Nehru's dead body) in Trimurty Bhawan, whom the daily "State^Sman" of Calcutta stated in its issue of 28th May 1964 "There was a "Yogi". too among the early callers and he who looked upon the late P.M. as one of the biggest Props of Yoga"?
- (2) What was the name of that "Yogi" who resembled Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose cent per cent and where is he living now ?

- (3) The picture of that "Yogi" was brought out by the Film Division, Government of Divided India, Documentary Film No. 816-B, last chapter and that Portion is subsequently deleted now. Why ???
- (4) Is Netaji's name not enlisted as a War Criminal still ? If not, when was his name expunged from the list ?
- (5) What is the "ANTECEDENT" of Swami Saradananda the founder of Sholmari Ashram ?

Truth has such a face whoever will see become convinced. Truth always triumph. If truth requires any evidence then what will be the evidence of that evidence ?

The ardour of younger fold^k is growing rapidly to the affairs. They are awakened now. Have you courage in mind to meet my challenge, as you have challenged ~~to~~ your inimical antagonists on the bank issue, over above cited Specific Facts that the aforesaid "Yogi" and the Founder of Ashram ~~is~~ ^{is} Netaji ?

Having paid the best heed to the destinies of 50 crores people I be sought you to reveal this universal truth and thereby to apprise the nation and thus to cherish country from massacre, Do it sooner the better.

Otherwise, the Zero hour is fast approaching. The worthy sons and daughters of Mother India will never lag behind to shed their last drop of blood in order to create a favourable environment before the reappearance of this champion of Patriots, the worthy son of Mother India and the grand Father of the Nation, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

After twenty ~~year~~ two years of socalled independence (Power achieved on favour invested by the Britishers when

they left India), People of Divided India are living like "Jelly Fish" existence. In a word, It is reigning the duality of lust and luxury, male and Female deities, with money as its Priests, Fraud, Force and competition as its ceremonies, and human souls its sacrifice.

Hence, Create no more catastrophes to distort Future history! Facts have been screening for long. If you remain reticent still to this affairs, rest assured, you are sowing the seeds of Future troubles and you will have to submit adequate explanation, not before Netaji Bose, but to the Nation. Because Bose has a spirit of endurance and still he is bearing himalayan Patience For his mission in life.

There is still time ahead, or face the consequences of a democratic agitation. "Evils recoils on evil doers. We can't help your Government in this respect".

No more chance to take undue advantage of People's faith. There is no more room for bluff by the name of False democracy. If Divided Mother India is a democratic country in your view then you must consider this letter as a democratic campaign of young folks. We don't prefer our existence compromising with evils and injustice.

Lest you forget, India is not a Patrimony of any Political Party. Each race has a different mission to fulfill in his National Life. This topsyturvy world is full of ~~DEVILS~~ devils and at the same time is also full of great prophet and magnanimous heart who feel and try to find out the remedy even at the cost of life without hankering after any gift.

Divided mother India has achieved her physical Independence which is confined upto certain section of rich folk. This independence is an another trap of dependence. created by Anglo-American impostors with the collaboration of so-called jealous congress Leaders who were born for Power and Positions, to fill up their names and Fames, Money and woman. Those who have not paid the price of Freedom, who have no vision for Indian National life, are ruling the country with their selfish feelings and riding roughshod over those who can't accumulate more money and wealth. This is not a part of law. The aim of morelity is its total extinction.

I, for one, believe that for a complete freedom to set the country free from within, India requires the sacrifice of her best and highest.

To become a mightier nation in this competitive world "reunification of Mother India is indispensable.

The Past was great no doubt of that but the Future will be more glorious still. India ~~is indispensable~~ must take her true rank in the ^{hierarchy} hereachy of nation. She must dehypnotise herself. We young folk born to do great things in the work world. Death for great cause is our goal and not the success. We are fortunate enough to be one of them. Who cares for this tinselpuffs of name ?

I challenge any body to show one single period of her National life when India was lacking in spiritual giants, capable of moving the world. The World outside us have their eyes fixed upon us. They are awaiting for this spiritual nectar and a hidden treasure for National life of India.

That spiritual giant is emerging with full determi-

51
nation with a tremendous spiritual force to establish a new order in the country and to destroy the dark designs of millions of hypocrities and brutes.

Subhas Chandra Bose is no more Subhas now but he ~~has~~ has attained a higher vision which is unobstructed. Subhas is a mere boy to Swami Saradanand the Founder of Solmari Ashram. This is my Firm conviction and bold Prediction to the world.

The power of suffering is infinitely greater than the power of doing and the power of love is infinitely of greater potency than the power of hatred.

The world is ready to give all its secrets, if we know only the art, how to give it necessary blow. I have acquired that art and have already discovered one hidden secret that the Founder of Solmari Ashram is none other than Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He is alive with gross body. I am not writing with meaningless sentiments or in emotion.

Learning and wisdom are superfluties, surface glitter merely. But ^{is} the heart, "the Atman", the seat of all Powers India doesn't require any degree holder or Barrister ~~and~~ to rule over the Country. It is your Power Politics, jealousy and devoid of hearts that have thrown the country to the dogs and at the same time the nation is deprived to know the whole truth of their beloved leader Netaji Bose, For an indefinite period.

Netaji had done a lot even in "incognito" name and still he is struggling for a greater mission, that is to say, the total emancipation of Mother India. Why, Is he slave to name and Form, Power and Position ?

Therefore, give up all these selfish petty attempts and "Hush Hush" policy on Netaji and herald the truth boldly to the Nation.

Your Government cannot disclose only one name in the world that is of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. You could find no difficulty in disclosing the identity of Swami Saradananda the founder of Ashram if he becomes other than Netaji himself.

Be conscientious and act as you think proper. We don't let go the hold of rudder. We are steering all right. The landing on the shore is only a question of time.

May Mother herself be our hands and minds. You have my eternal love and best wishes for the effort.

"JAI HIND"

90, SAIDWARA.
ETAWAH
(U. P.)

Yours,

Swami Nirvananda,
(SWAMI NIRVANANDA)

Ministry of Home Affairs

Pol. II Section

53

Sy. No. 7741/69. (R) P.U.C.

The subject matter of the P.U.C. pertains to the Ministry of External Affairs, to whom the same may be passed on for disposal.

M
1.9.69.

Done
4/9

M.E.A. (SC : P.S.P. Section).

D. 11269-BA/69
9/9

NR

D. 7741/69
M.E.A. U.O. No. Pol. II. 1/9/69

E. Asia Division

OSD (EA) may kindly see.

D. 11250-EAD/69
9/9

9/9/69

OSD (EA) file 73
9/9

fw
10/9

11201/89
28/8
180043

No. _____

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Dated _____

21 AUG 1969

Memorandum

Communication dated 9.8.69 is forwarded
to the Ministry of Home Affairs
New Delhi
for appropriate action.

The communication has not been acknowledged.

(P)
K 29/8
for Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister.

Ministry of Home Affairs
Dy. No. 7791.../69. Poll. II

Date... 30/8

11201/89
28/8
Ministry of Home Affairs,
New Delhi. (54)

26 AUG 1969

No. _____

ज्ञापन
=====

180043

सेवा में,

माननीया श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी जी,
प्रधान मंत्री,
भारत सरकार,
नई दिल्ली ।

विषयः-- न्यायालय के आदेशानुसार नेताजी इन्कवायरी कमीशन रिपोर्ट भंग की जाय ।

महोदया,

19 अगस्त 1968 को प्रातः 8-15 के आकाशवाणी समाचार बुलेटिन एवं समाचार पत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना कि ' ' भारत सरकार नेताजी श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की अस्थियां भारत में लाने का विचार कर रही है ' ' इस के उपरान्त श्री ए० सी० सरकार ने अपने कानूनी सलाहकार श्री जेठानन्द जी (बेताब) एडवोकेट द्वारा दिनांक 5 सितम्बर 1968 को पचास लाख रुपया के हजे खर्च का नोटिस आपको दिया । जो आपको दिनांक 6 सितम्बर 1968 को मिला जिसमें आपको चेतावनी दी गई कि ' ' जापान के रैनकोजी मन्दिर में रखी कथित भष्मी नेताजी श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की नहीं है । नेताजी जीवित है । अतः आप वह भष्मी भारत में न लाएं और उन्हें किसी प्रकार का सम्मन न दें ।

तत्पश्चात् श्री ए० सी० सरकार ने आपसे पत्र द्वारा अनुरोध किया कि ' ' सन् 1956 में श्री शाहनवाज खाँ द्वारा प्रस्तुत नेताजी इन्कवायरी कमीशन रिपोर्ट की दुबारा जूडीशियल जांच कराई जावे । जो कि अदालत द्वारा मन गढ़त तथ्यों पर आधारित एक ^{प्राप्त} ~~प्रमाणित~~ प्रमाणित हो चुकी है ' ' जिसके उत्तर में दिनांक 19-11-68 को गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया, मिनिस्ट्री आफ एक्सटर्नल अफयर्स ने आपके आदेशानुसार पत्र संख्या सी० 0-551-2-68- जे० पी० में लिखा है ' ' कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया आपके पत्र द्वारा कोई नये तथ्य प्रकाश में न आने के कारण इन्कवायरी करने का इरादा नहीं रखती ' ' ।

आपके द्वारा प्रेषित दिनांक 19 नवम्बर 1968 के पत्र ^{को} समाचार पत्रों में पढ़कर दिनांक 28 नवम्बर 1968 को श्री आई० बी० सक्सेना (सम्पादक विश्वनेता सप्ताहिक) ने आपको पत्र द्वारा सूचित किया कि ' ' यदि आप नेताजी के जीवित होने की बात से अनभिज्ञ है, तो मुझसे बातचित करें । ' ' परन्तु आपने उनके पत्र का कोई भी जबाब देना उचित नहीं समझा । इस से स्पष्ट है कि आप स्वयं इस बात को जानती है कि 'नेताजी जीवित है । ' ' अतः आप नये प्रमाण देखने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझती ।

श्री आई 0 बी 0 सक्सेना ने नेताजी के सम्बन्ध में आप सहित आपके 3 सहयोगी मन्त्रि, काँ 0 अ 0 श्री एस 0 निजलिंगगप्पा, श्री शाह नवाज खाँ तथा श्री पी 0 सी 0 सेन 0 (मू 0 पू 0 मुख्य मन्त्री प 0 बंगाल) के विरुद्ध झुटी रिपोर्ट पेश करने के विषय में धारा 420/120 बी 0 के अधीन कु 0 कमिलिनी सेन गुप्ता, एस 0 डी 0 एम 0 न्यू दिल्ली के न्यायालय में जो अभियाग चल रहा था। जिसमें प्रार्थी ने नेता जी के जीवित होने के कुछ स्पष्ट प्रमाण पेश किये, जिन्हे दिखाने के लिए प्रार्थी ने पहले आपको पत्र लिखा था।

इस केश में ~~जुलै~~ 18 जनवरी 1969 को न्यायालय में अपना लिखित फैसला सुनाते हुए, विद्वान न्यायाधीश (कु 0 कमिलिनी सेन गुप्ता) ने कहा कि "मैंने प्रार्थी द्वारा प्रस्तुत 388 एक्जीविटस उसका ध्यान व शिकायत एवं अन्य कुछ गवाहों के बयानों को सुना। जिसे यह निष्कर्ष निकला कि मु 0 नं 0 9 (श्री मद शारदानन्द जी महाराज) ने कतई साहस है कि वह अपनी शिनाख्त शाबित कर सके। इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि वह नेता जी नहीं हो सकता है।" उपरोक्त हुकुम देते हुए न्यायालय ने 'श्री मद शारदानन्द जी नेता जी हो सकते हैं' इस बात को स्वीकार किया। अतः शाहनाजा नू कृत नेताजी इन्वारी कमीशन रिपोर्ट के मौजूद होते हुए शारदानन्द जी नेता जी हो सकते हैं। इस बात को बल देकर, नेता जी इन्वारी कमीशन रिपोर्ट एक प्रबल है। 'यह बात भी न्यायालय द्वारा एक प्रबल प्रमाणित कर दी गई है साथ में विद्वान न्यायाधीश ने जो यह बात मानी है कि 'शौलमारी आश्रम के बाबा में इतना साहस नहीं कि वह अपना पूर्व परिचय दे सके।'

यह केवल इसलिए है कि प्रार्थी ने न्यायालय में यह प्रमाणित किया है कि, 'ब्रिटेन व अमेरिका की आलडडस् पावर्स ने नेता जी का नाम युद्ध अपराधियों की सूची में युद्ध अपराध के रूप में घोषित कर रखा है।' तथा 'आजाद हिन्द फौज के कुछ अप्सरो तथा जवानों पर ब्रिटिश लायलटी को तोड़ने का अपराध भी लगाया है। इसमें नेता जी भी आते हैं।' इस आरोप को भारत के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री स्व 0 श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी द्वारा (अर्ल माउन्टबैटन के आग्रह पर) ससंद में स्वीकार किया गया। दूसरी ओर नेता जी इन्वारी कमीशन रिपोर्ट जिसमें नेता जी को हवाई दुर्घटना में मृतक सिद्ध किया गया है। मौजूद होते हुए यदि नेता जी प्रकट हो तो कानूनी तौर से उन्हें इम्पोस्टर (नकली आदमी) करार दिया जायगा। इन्हीं सब कारणों से वह (नेता जी) अपना परिचय दे सकने में असमर्थ है।

प्रार्थी ने न्यायालय में इन तथ्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए यह भी सिद्ध किया है कि अनेकों बार राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, संस्थानों एवं शौलमारी आश्रम द्वारा भी सरकार से अनुरोध किया कि 'वह (सरकार) सरकारी गजट में नोडिफिकेशन निकाले' कि 'नेता जी का नाम युद्ध अपराधियों की सूची में नहीं है, यदि वह जीवित है तो प्रकट हो सकते हैं। उन पर किसी भी प्रकार का कोई अभियोग नहीं चलाया जायगा तथा भारत पूर्ण स्वतंत्र है।' परन्तु सरकार ने ऐसी कोई घोषणा करने का साहस नहीं किया। इन तमाम प्रमाणों से यह सिद्ध होता है कि

नेता जी के दुश्मनो ने उनको ~~निर्दोष~~ अपराधी घोषित कर रखा है ^{तथा भारत पूर्णस्वतन्त्र नहीं,}

आपको बाबजूद मना करने के व/ नोटिस देने पर ^{आप} 1969 में अपनी जापान यात्रा के दौरान रेनकोजी मन्दिर में गई और वहाँ पर शीत शस्त्री को नेता जी की शस्त्री के नाम से सम्बोधित करते हुए धूप जलाया। जिसका चित्र भारत के कुछ समाचार पत्रों 29-6-69 को प्रकाशित हुआ इस प्रकार ~~अपने~~ नोटिस का उत्थान तो किया ^{आप} साथ में आपने अपने पद एवं अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग करते हुए न्यायालय के फैसले को ठुकरा कर उसका अपमान करने का साहस किया।

नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के सम्बन्ध में विवाद के बीच 350 ससंद सदस्यों ने अपने हस्ताक्षरित ज्ञापन में स्वर्गीय राष्ट्रपति डा० जाकिर हुसैन जी से अनुरोध किया था कि 'हम शाहनवाज़ कमिशन रिपोर्ट पर अविश्वास करते हुए नेता जी के बारे में पुनः जूडिशियल (न्यायिक) जाच की मांग करते हैं'। इस ज्ञापन को राष्ट्रपति ने नियमानुसार आपको भेजा लेकिन आपने अपने पद व अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग करते हुए उसको रद्द करने की राय देकर राष्ट्रपति द्वारा रद्द करवाया।

नेता जी भारत के बच्चे बच्चे के नेता हैं ' वह भारत की प्रथम आजाद हिन्दी सरकार के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति हैं'। भारत की जनता भी उनकी अनुयायी है। इस नाते मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि शोलमारी आश्रम के बाबा जो कि 'न्यायालय के फैसलेनुसार नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस हो सकते हैं'। के बारे में जूडिशियल (न्यायिक) जाच कराएँ और उस व्यक्ति को जनता के बीच प्रस्तुत करें। क्योंकि नेता जी को आपने किसी ठोस प्रमाण के बिना मृत घोषित किया है। जबकि तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री स्व० नेहरू जी ने दिनांक 16 मई 1962 को अपने पत्र में श्री सुरेश चन्द्र बोस को स्पष्ट लिखा है कि 'आमूँ से नेता जी की मृत्यु का प्रमाण माँगते हैं मैं कोई भी ठोस एवं प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण नहीं दे सकता। यदि शोलमारी आश्रम प्रतिष्ठता श्री मड शाहदा नन्द जी की अज्ञात वास में ही बिना अपना परिचय दीए किसी भी प्रकार से मृत्यु हो गई तो उसकी सम्पूर्ण जिम्मेवारी आप तथा आपके वर्तमान सहयोगियों पर आयेगी'। क्योंकि जनता उन्हें नेता जी मानती है।

अतः मैं आपमें पूर्ण आदर व्यक्त करते हुए पुनः निवेदन करता हूँ कि 'आप शाहनवाज़ कमिशन रिपोर्ट करके नेता जी नाम युद्ध अपराधियों की सूचिम में नहीं। का नोटिफिकेशन सरकारी गजट में निकाले व शोलमारी आश्रम के बाबा नेता जी ~~हैं~~ नहीं तो कौन है? का पूर्ण परिचय दें। एवं उन्हें सम्मान पूर्वक जनता के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें। जिससे जनता भी यह निर्णय कर सके कि वह नेता जी नहीं तो कौन है? अन्यथा मुझे यह केश कानूनी कार्यवाही के लिए अपने कानूनी सलाहकार के सुपर्व करना पड़ेगा।

शेष उत्तर मिलने पर, जयहिन्द।

दिनांक 9-8-1969 ई०

धन्यवाद सहित आपका

Sumar
(डा० सुरेश कुमार)

331/126 ए० राज गढ़ कालोनी,
गार्गी नगर दिल्ली - 31

(24) 58
Professor Samar Guha,
Member Parliament,
NEW DELHI.

109867

The Honourable Prime Minister,
Govt. of India,
NEW DELHI.

Subject:- FRESH PROBE INTO NETAJI'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Respected Prime Minister, Sat Sri Akali.

In case any fresh probe into Subash Chander Bose's disappearance is to be conducted the best, most reliable and upto-date information, evidence and guidance can be had from Baba Hari Singh "Usman" an old revolutionary and nearest friend of Neta Ji. He may be one of the most suitable persons on the committee. It is to be mentioned that the late Prime Minister Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru had twice talks lasting more than three hours on each occasion, on the subject.

Baba Hari Singh Usman was one of them who received Subhash in Japan when arrived from Russia. He was incharge of the Recruiting Directorate of INA and was the last to be evacuated after the end of War II.

It is advisable to have talks with this old man. His address is as below :-

Baba Hari Singh Usman,
V. & P.O. Baddowal,
Distt. Ludhiana.

Yours as ever,

Dated 14.8.69.

Gurdial Singh
(PRINCIPAL GURDIALSINGH),
Grewal's College,
Ludhiana.

Ministry of Home Affairs
Dy. No. 7582/69. Poll. II

Date... 26/8

No. 109867

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI-11

Dated

2 AUG 1969

Memorandum

Communication dated 14.8.69 is forwarded
to the Ministry of ~~Home Affairs~~
for appropriate action.

The communication has not been acknowledged.

for Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister.

Pass in
MHA
K
25/8
Sampat
Vaidya

(22)

(60)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(East Asia Division)

11. issue
15/9

Enclosed, please find a copy of letter dated the 14th August, 1969 from Shri Gurdial Singh, Principal, Grewal's College, Ludhiana, addressed to the Prime Minister of India, suggesting the name of Baba Hari Singh "Usman" in connection with Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, for such action as may be considered necessary.

9/

B. M. Oza

(B.M. Oza)

Officer on Special Duty (EA)

Ministry of Home Affairs (Political 1-A Section)
Intelligence Bureau (M.H.A.)

M.E.A. U.O. No.C/551/4/68/JP dated 15th September, 1969.

25/9/69
[Signature]
16/9

55/4

23

(61)

Ministry of Home Affairs.

Cell - II Section.

Sy. No. 7680/69 (R) - P. No.

As the subject matter of the P.U.C. pertains to the Ministry of External Affairs, it may be passed on to them.

28.8.69

28/8

M.A.

NR

D. 7680/69

28/8/69

M.A. U.O. No.

Cell. No.

The Govt. of India appointed a first Committee (Netaji Inquiry Committee Report) as per Notification P. 30 (26) FEA/55 dated 5th April, 1956. It, therefore, appears that the matter was then dealt with by East Asia Division. That Division may kindly take over the FR.

28/8

East Asia Division

9.917-HN(510-11) 30/8/69

119

OSD(EA)

file 3 1/5

Am 1/9

(62)
MOST IMMEDIATE

PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT.

Subject:- Short Notice Question Dy. No. 1060 regarding enquiry Commission on the death of Netaji Bose.

576/5101/69 Parl
27/8
Would Lok Sabha Secretariat please refer to their U.O. No. SNQ.1060/VIII/69-Q dated 25.8.1969?

2. The Prime Minister regrets her inability to accept short notice for the question.

[Signature]
for S. Banerji)
Joint Secretary to the
Prime Minister.

Lok Sabha Secretariat (Question Branch)
P.M's. Sectt. U.O. No. 47(9)/69-Parl(dt. 26.8.1969.

[Signature]
✓ Copy forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs
(Parliament Section) .

*Netaji
27/8
Pol-1(A)
Am-11
16
27/8*

Ministry of Home Affairs
Dy. No. 7680/69 Poll. II
Date 28/8

LOK SABHA

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

O.I.H

No.

1060

Notice was received on

Ministry to which allotted

P.M. SECRETARIAT

To be answered on

SUBJECT :

ENQUIRY COMMISSIONS ON THE DEATH OF NETAJI SUBASH
CHANDRA BOSE

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that keeping in view the curiosity and anxiety prevailing in the country and the request from several M.Ps, Government are contemplating to appoint Second Enquiry Commission in order to have correct information regarding the facts leading to so called death of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose;
- (b) if so, the time by which it will be done so; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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SECRET

189-EAD/69 7/119/13/89

IMMEDIATE

2581/800A/69

5/9

No. 39/CM/69
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CABINET SECRETARIAT
(Department of Cabinet Affairs)

New Delhi, the 2nd September 1969.
11th Bhadra 1891.

The undersigned is directed to state that a meeting of the Cabinet will be held at 10-00 A.M. on Friday, September 5, 1969, in the Conference Room (No. 155 - First Floor), Ministry of External Affairs, South Block, to discuss inter alia the following:-

S U B J E C T

Disappearance of Netaji Subhas
Chandra Bose in 1945.
(Paper dt. 1-9-69, attached)

(Minister of Home Affairs).

This is item 3 on the agenda.

(R.N. Kalia)

Under Secretary to the Cabinet.

Shri T.N. Kaul.

Dir (EA)

what was decided?

16/9/69

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~~SECRET~~COPY NO. 30MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRSNote for the Cabinet

Subject:- Disappearance of Netaji Subhas
Chandra Bose in 1945.

In April 1956, in response to the public demand, Government of India appointed an Enquiry Committee to ascertain the circumstances concerning Netaji's departure from Bangkok on 16.8.1945 and his alleged death in an air-crash. The Committee consisted of the following:-

- (i) Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, M.P.,
Parliamentary Secretary to the
Minister of Railways and Transport;
- (ii) Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, elder
brother of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;
and
- (iii) Shri S.N. Maitra, I.C.S., formerly Chief
Commissioner, Andamans and Nicobar.

The Committee examined witnesses in Delhi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Tourane and Tokyo. They also examined books and articles about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and studied relevant classified records pertaining to the matter.

2. The members compared and discussed the statements of the witnesses whom they had personally interviewed and took into consideration the evidence from several sources. The three members of the Committee then arrived at certain broad conclusions and

.../-

unanimously agreed that the report should be written on the basis of these conclusions. These were summarised in a list entitled "Principal points agreed to for Draft Report dated 30.6.1956". This was signed by all the three members of the Committee on 2.7.1956.

3. Shri Suresh Chandra Bose had agreed with the principal conclusions and signed the documents containing these on 2.7.1956. The conclusions confirmed that Netaji had, in fact, met his death in the crash on the 18th August, 1945 at Taihoku. Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, however, submitted a dissentient report stating that there had been no plane crash involving Netaji's death as concluded in the Committee's Report.

4. The Cabinet considered the Report of the Enquiry Committee signed by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and Shri S.N. Maitra on 9th September, 1956 and accepted the finding that Netaji had, in fact, met his death as a result of the air-crash on 18th August, 1945. The Cabinet also decided that "the question of bringing over Netaji's ashes to India might be left for future consideration". A copy of the Report was laid on the Table of the House by late Prime Minister Nehru on 11th September, 1956 when he informed the House that the Government had accepted the findings of the Committee. The dissentient report too was placed on the Table of the House on 12th December, 1956, and in doing so the Prime Minister again confirmed that the Government had

accepted the majority report.

5. Briefly, the conclusions of the majority were that about the spring of 1945 the defeat of the Axis Powers became likely, and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose began thinking of the future activities of himself on the one hand, and of the Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army on the other. As regards himself, he decided to leave South East Asia and to take refuge in Russia, whence, in due course, he could re-emerge and continue the struggle for India's freedom against the British. As regards the Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army, he appeared to be undecided and desired to consult with his allies, the Japanese, before imparting final instructions.

6. With a view to implementing these intentions he left Bangkok on the 17th August, 1945, for Saigon, whence he had been promised passages for himself and 6 companions by a Tokyo-bound Japanese military plane.

7. At Saigon, however, there was a serious disappointment: only two passages in an Air Force bomber were offered by the Japanese Military Command, which, as a consequence of Japan's surrender to the Allies on the 15th August, 1945, found itself short of air transport. After some discussion Netaji found himself obliged to accept the 2 passages offered, and with the approval of his companions selected Col. Habibur Rehman to accompany him. Netaji and Col. Rehman accordingly took off for

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Tokyo by the bomber about 5.00 p.m. on the 17th August, 1945.

8. Apart from Netaji and Col. Rehman the bomber included 6 Japanese Service Officers as passengers, and a crew of 5 or 6 persons.

9. The bomber landed for the night at Tourane on the Indo-China coast at about 7.30 p.m., and took to the air again with the same inmates at 5.00 a.m. the next morning. The next brief stop was at Taihoku in Formosa in the early afternoon of 18th August, 1945. While taking off from Taihoku later in the afternoon, however, the propeller and the port side engine of the bomber which appears to have been defective even from the start, suddenly dropped out, with the result that the plane immediately crashed about 50 metres off the run-way and burst into flames. Suffering from severe burns Netaji was carried into the Taihoku Military Hospital, where after some hours he passed away.

10. Two days later, on the 20th, his body was cremated in the Taihoku Crematorium. His ashes were collected and temporarily kept in the Nishi (West) Honganji Temple in that city until the 7th September, 1945, when they were flown to Tokyo. There they have since been lying in the Renkoji Temple.

11. The main burden of Shri Bose's dissentient report is that late Prime Minister Nehru had already made up his mind and had agreed to the enquiry only in

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response to a pressing demand from a large section of the people. Secondly, Shri Bose has charged that two of the members of 3-man Committee were under a "mandate" to arrive at findings which would conform with the pre-conceived notion of the late Prime Minister Nehru that Netaji was dead. He has also charged that he was not taken into confidence by the other two members and was not shown all the relevant material to institute an impartial enquiry. The Committee, he has asked was dominated by the two official members and considered only selective evidence which would only enable them to arrive at the pre-conceived conclusion that Netaji had died in the crash at Taihoku. Shri Bose has gone further to charge that some of the officials of the Government of India had tried to harass and pressurise him into accepting the conclusions of the other two members.

12. Shri Bose mainly picked up small contradictions in details relating to the height of the aircraft, timing of the aircrash, etc. He also maintained that there was evidence contradicting that there was any aircrash at all. This dissentient report was carefully examined by the Government and when laying the report on the table of the House on 12.12.1956, Prime Minister Nehru said that Government adhered to their acceptance of the majority report.

13. There have been repeated demands for undertaking another enquiry ever since the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee Report was published. However, Government

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Continuing
rumours about
Netaji's
survival

having accepted the findings of the Committee, have taken the position that unless fresh evidence or new facts were brought to light a further enquiry was not warranted. Rumours about Netaji's survival and whereabouts, etc., have cropped up repeatedly. Each of these, whenever brought to Government's notice, has been investigated and generally found to be baseless. In 1962, rumour was spread that a Sanyasi of Shaulmari Ashram was in fact Netaji. The Sanyasi, Swami Shradhanand himself denied the rumour. Another claim made by Dr. S.N. Sinha that Netaji was incarcerated in Cell No. 46 of Yakutusk prison in Siberia has not been corroborated by any tangible evidence. Lt. Gen. Fujiwara of Japan who came to India to present Netaji's sword, while urging for further investigation, did not produce any evidence to contradict the findings of the Shah Nawaz Khan Enquiry Committee. Recently a press report in a Bengali Daily, "Jugantar", based on information given by an ex-Indian army personnel, presently employed in West Bengal Police (as Inspector of Police, Security Control, Calcutta), that Netaji left Singapore by submarine towards the end of 1945 was investigated and found to be hearsay and vague information. The latest instance is of the news report claiming that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had spoken from Radio Moscow after the Tashkent Agreement. On checking up with Radio Moscow authorities, it was discovered that a student by

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the name of Subhas Chandra had in fact made the broadcast.

Correspondence
between Prime
Minister Nehru
and Sri Amiya
Bose

14. It has been claimed by Shri Amiya Nath Bose that Prime Minister Nehru, in his letter of April 22, 1964, to him, had accepted that "something should be done to finalize the question of Netaji's death". However, there is nothing to suggest, in the context of the entire correspondence, that at any time Prime Minister Nehru had entertained any doubts about the ^{of} conclusions/the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee Report. Presumably, what Shri Nehru had in mind was that something should be done to persuade those who still doubted this fact to accept the finality of the conclusions that Netaji was no more. Shri Amiya Bose has however claimed that a month before his death, Pandit Nehru had agreed that a proper enquiry Commission should be formed.

Memorandum
by 350 M.Ps.

15. On December 26, 1967, about 350 Members of Parliament sent a memorandum to the President demanding a fresh enquiry into the reported death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. They had urged that further enquiry be made in collaboration with the Governments of Japan and Taiwan. This memorandum was discussed at a Meeting of Secretaries held under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary on 16th February, 1968 to examine the various points raised. As far as the question of a fresh enquiry was concerned, the meeting

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was of the view that this was not warranted as no fresh evidence had been brought to light. This recommendation was brought to the Prime Minister's notice in connection with a question in the Lok Sabha on 21.2.1968. The Prime Minister, in reply to the question, stated that "since no new facts have been brought to light, Government do not consider that any fresh enquiry is warranted.

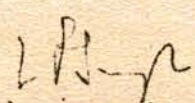
Recent
requests for
official
Enquiry

16. Shri Samar Guha wrote in May this year to the Prime Minister requesting for a judicial enquiry on the analogy of the enquiry being conducted in regard to Gandhiji's assassination 20 years after Mahatmaji's death. The Foreign Minister in reply to this letter informed Shri Guha that the terms of reference of the enquiry being conducted into Mahatma Gandhi's assassination did not seek to establish Gandhiji's death. In the letter sent to the Prime Minister by 44 M.Ps., dated August 7, the request for the appointment of a fresh enquiry Commission, consisting of retired Supreme Court Judges and eminent public men, has been made on the ground that a fresh probe was being conducted in regard to the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and that a judicial enquiry was also being conceded in response to a number of M.Ps' request into the cause of death of the Jan Sangh Leader Shri Dindayal Upadhyay. It is quite obvious that these two examples that have been cited are not on all fours with the demand for an enquiry to establish the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

.../-

17. The question of inquiry was again raised in the Lok Sabha on August 22, 1969 during the course of interpellation on Starred Question No.8 Shri S.M. Banerji wanted to know why the Government could not appoint another Commission to inquire into the whole thing. The Home Minister replied "This matter is under the active consideration of the Government. The Prime Minister has recently received certain memorandum from Members of Parliament and we are very actively considering this."

18. It is for consideration whether a Commission of Inquiry should be appointed. In case it is decided that such a Commission should be appointed, it may consist of a single Judge of the Supreme Court. Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of External Affairs have seen this note.


(L. P. Singh)
Secretary to the Govt. of India

/32/132/69-Poll.I(A)/

NEW DELHI-1.

The 1st September, 1969.

Cabinet Secretariat

11619-CAA/M
18/9

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SECRET

6923-Sy 1/69 7245/13/18
8/9/69

IMMEDIATE

No. 39/CM/69
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA Dy. No. 3904 COPY NO. 40
CABINET SECRETARIAT Dated 11/9
(Department of Cabinet Affairs)

New Delhi, the 6th September, 1969.
15th Bhadra, 1891.

The undersigned is directed to enclose a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on September 5, 1969 (Cases Nos. 203/39/69 to 205/39/69).

R. N. Kalia
(R.N. Kalia)
for Cabinet Secretary.

To

All Members of the Cabinet.

Copy, with a copy of the enclosures, and the relevant papers, forwarded to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping & Transport/the Minister of Irrigation & Power, for information.

Copy, with a copy of the enclosures, forwarded to the Secretary to the Prime Minister/the Joint Secretary to the Prime Minister/the Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

Copy, with a copy of the enclosures, forwarded to the Secretary to the President/the Secretary to the Vice-President, for information.

R. N. Kalia
(R.N. Kalia)
Under Secretary to the Cabinet.

Copy of the minutes in respect of the cases shown against each forwarded to:-

Shri Bhakt Darshan, Minister of State
in the Ministry of Education & Youth Services. (Case No. 203/39/69)

R. N. Kalia
(R.N. Kalia)
Under Secretary to the Cabinet.

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P.T.O.

74) SECRET

Copy of the minutes in respect of Cases shown
against each also forwarded to:

Secretary, Ministry of Education &
Youth Services.

Secretary (EA II), Ministry of
External Affairs
(Shri V.H. Coelho).

(Case No. 203/39/69).

Secretary, Department of
Rehabilitation.

Finance Secretary.

Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry
of Finance.

(Case No. 204/39/69).

Secretary (EA I), Ministry of
External Affairs
(Shri Kewal Singh).

Special Secretary, Department of
Economic Affairs.

Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs

Foreign Secretary, Ministry of

External Affairs
(Shri T.N. Kaul).

(Case No. 205/39/69).

R. N. Kalia
(R.N. Kalia)

Under Secretary to the Cabinet.

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"KAPOOR"

50 copies.

SECRET

COPY NO. 3

MEETING OF THE CABINET HELD
AT 10-00 A.M. ON FRIDAY,
SEPTEMBER 5, 1969.

P R E S E N T

Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister.
Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Industrial
Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.
Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Minister of Foreign Trade and
Supply.
Shri Y.B. Chavan, Minister of Home Affairs.
Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi, Minister of Labour and
Rehabilitation.
Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Food and Agriculture.
Shri P. Govinda Menon, Minister of Law and Social
Welfare.
Shri C.M. Poonacha, Minister of Steel & Heavy
Engineering.
Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of External Affairs.
Dr. Karan Singh, Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Minister of Railways.
Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of Defence.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, Minister of Information &
Broadcasting, and Communications.

ALSO PRESENT

Shri Bhakt Darshan, Minister of State in the
Ministry of Education & Youth Services (Item 1).

IN ATTENDANCE

Shri V. Nanjappa, Secretary, Department of
Rehabilitation (Item 2).
Shri L.P. Singh, Secretary, Ministry of
Home Affairs (Item 3).
Shri T.P. Singh, Finance Secretary (Item 2).
Shri T.N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary (Item 3).
Shri P.N. Haksar, Secretary to the Prime Minister.
Shri V.H. Coelho, Secretary (EA II), Ministry of
External Affairs (Item 1).
Shri Kewal Singh, Secretary (EA I), Ministry of
External Affairs (Item 2).
Dr. I.G. Patel, Special Secretary, Department of
Economic Affairs (Item 2).
Shri A.B. Chandiramani, Joint Educational Adviser,
Ministry of Education & Youth Services (Item 1).
Shri A.P.V. Krishnan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of
Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure) (Item 2).

SECRETARIAT

Shri B. Sivaraman.
Shri J.S. Mongia.

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~~SECRET~~

~~- 2 -~~

Case No. 205/39/69.

Item 3.

Disappearance of Netaji Subhas
Chandra Bose in 1945.

The Cabinet considered the note dated September 1, 1969 from Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. On the question as to whether an inquiry was at all necessary, one view was that as no new evidence had come to light and a Commission of Inquiry would have no legal authority to function outside the borders of the country, little purpose would be served by setting up yet another Commission of Inquiry. It was appreciated, however, that as a number of Members of Parliament were insistent that a further probe into the cause of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death was necessary, it would not be possible to withstand the pressure. In this context, three possible alternatives, for satisfying the demand, were considered:

- (i) An eminent scholar may be asked to undertake an historical research into the circumstances leading to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.
- (ii) A retired judge may be asked to sift all available evidence with a view to advising whether a prima facie case existed for a further probe.
- (iii) A Committee of three prominent persons may be requested to go into the question, both within the country and outside.

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~~SECRET~~
~~- 3 -~~

Taking the political and other aspects of the problem into account, it was ultimately agreed that none of the alternatives may be suitable at present. It was decided that no enquiry will be made now. If there is a consistent demand from a large section of the Members of Parliament the matter can be brought up later.

KATARIA
10 copies.

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79 ~~SECRET~~ *DEA*

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(East Asia Division)

तत्कालीन

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26
AIRITA BAZAR - Calcutta

Dated;

6-12-69

Netaji probe body urged

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.

A full-fledged judicial inquiry commission consisting of competent judges and eminent public men to go into the circumstances leading to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 was demanded by representatives of all political parties except CPI and CPM today.

They made the demand at a meeting convened here this morning by the Home Minister Mr. Y. B. Chavan to discuss the subject.

The Home Minister told the meeting that Government had two alternatives, either to hold formal judicial inquiry or to ask a judge to go into the relevant papers and decide whether a judicial inquiry was necessary.

Mr. Samar Guha (PSP) and Mr. Amiya Nath Bose, who briefed the press said the representatives of all the political parties present at the meeting preferred a judicial inquiry straightaway and Mr. Chavan promised "to communicate their views to the cabinet and let them know the Government's decision. — (PTI).

Netaji Probe file

10 जुलाई 1967 - 19 आषाढ़ 1889 (शक) को
लोकसभा की बैठक में उत्तर दिए जाने के लिए

भारत-चीन सम्बन्ध

प्रश्न :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि चीन की नवीनतम राजनीति में चीनी नेताओं में आपस में मतभेद है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चीन-भारत सम्बन्धों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव होगा ?

उत्तर :

श्री मो० क० चागला :

विदेश मंत्री

(क) सरकार चीन की राजनीतिक स्थिति से संबद्ध विभिन्न रिपोर्टों का सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन करती रही है ।

(ख) यह बुनियादी तौर पर शक्ति के लिए आंतरिक संघर्ष है जिसका विदेशी नीति के मामलों से ज्यादा सरोकार नहीं ।

(27) Immediate (79)

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(Political II Section)

Home Minister is holding a meeting with 45 M.Ps to discuss the request for fresh enquiry into the circumstances leading to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945. In that connection we require 10 copies of the Netaji Inquiry Committee Report 1956 (i.e. the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee Report). The same kindly be furnished to this Ministry per bearer.

146 71/6A/19
9/11
RAH 242
S. Block
received Ten copies only
3.12.69
Shallah
As desired by M.H.A., 10 copies of the Netaji Inquiry Committee Report 1956 have been sent. ~~sent with~~
M.H.A.

(D.P. BHALLA)
SECTION OFFICER

M.E.A. (East Asia Division)
MHA UO NO. 29/48/69-Poll.II dt. 3 DEC 1969.

Min. of EA.

E A D W

As desired by M.H.A., 10 copies of the Netaji Inquiry Committee Report 1956 have been sent. ~~sent with~~

Q
RUSH

DELHI NO 48 (BOSE ONE) NEW DELHI NOV 24 (PTI)

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14620/24/68
9/12

THE DEMAND MADE BY A LARGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS FOR A FRESH ENQUIRY BY PERSONS WITH JUDICIAL STANDING INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF NETAJI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE'S DEATH IN AN AIRCRASH WILL BE CONSIDERED AT A MEETING OF FORTY FORTH WITH THE UNION HOME MINISTER MR Y B CHAVAN, EARLY IN DECEMBER.

THIS MEETING WHICH WAS SCHEDULED FOR FRIDAY LAST HAD TO BE POSTPONED DUE TO THE DEATH OF MRS VIOLET ALVA.

MEANWHILE MR AMIYA NATH BOSE M P. HAS RELEASED HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR JAWAHARLA NEHRU IN APRIL 1964 ON THE NEED FOR A FRESH ENQUIRY INTO NETAJI BOSE'S DEATH.

IN HIS LETTER OF APRIL 22, 1964 TO MR AMIYA NATH BOSE, MR NEHRU SAID " I AGREE WITH YOU THAT SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE TO FINALISE THE QUESTION OF NETAJI'S DEATH".

(MORE) PTI KSM/NRC/GS 24/11

1600HRS

MK U M

RUSH

DELHI NO 49 (BOSE TWO NEW DELHI-GEN)

IN HIS LETTER OF APRIL 20, 1964 TO MR NEHRU, MR BOSE SAID THE CONTROVERSY REGARDING THE AIRCRASH AT TAIHOKU IN AUGUST 1945 " IS HAVING UNFORTUNATE CONSEQUENCES," AND " IN THE NATIONAL INTERESTS THERE SHOULD BE A FINAL JUDICIAL FINDING REGARDING THE AIRCRASH".

WHILE RELEASING TODAY HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR NEHRU, MR BOSE SAID IN AGREEING WITH HIM THAT SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE TO FINALISE THE QUESTION OF NETAJI'S DEATH, THE LATE PRIME MINISTER HAD REJECTED THE FINDINGS OF THE SHAH NAWAZ ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(MORE POSSIBLE) (PTI KSM/NRC/GS 24/11



Ministry of External Affairs

Received on

13/11

EMBASSY OF INDIA IN JAPAN
TOKYO

23.10.69

No. 2107/69 No 22987-5/69

October 7, 1969

13836-EAD/69
15/11

Dear Ministry,

We are sending along-with, in English translation, a series of articles concerning the last days of Netaji that appeared in the Yomiuri Shinbun. These articles give details of Netaji's death and the statements of eye-witnesses. The priest of the Renkoji Temple has also given his views on the custody of Netaji's ashes in his temple.

Yours ever,



Comm 46/A

This is for E.A. Division

E.A. Div

BHMO
11/11/69

Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi.

S.A. Div (us)

JO(S) Pl. and L.T.M. Div.
for their personal

Mr. Anu
17.11.69

S. Anand Divan
X-R

Press Translation,
Yomiuri Shimbun.

Comm 461B

(82)

In the serialized article run under the title of "The Emperor in the History of Showa Era" (Showa is the era of the present Emperor), the last days of Subhas Chandra Bose, ~~the~~ ^{described} Commander of Indian National Army, are depicted by ~~accounts of~~ former Japanese Army officers etc., who still are alive, as follows:

"Catastrophe" (1) (Aug. 27):

(Mr. Saburo Isoda, ^{the} then Chief of the Hikari Kikan, a Japanese special intelligence agency for Bose's group)

On the afternoon of August 17, 1945, a Japanese heavy bomber of Model 97-2, nicknamed 'Sally' by the Allied Force, was parked on the ground in the Saigon ^{aerodrome} ~~airdrome~~. It was the plane by which both Lt. General Shidei, chief of the Staff of the Japanese Army in Burma, and Mr. Bose were to be transported to Talien, in Manchuria. When the plane was about to take off, the pilot asked to reduce the baggages of Mr. Bose ~~because they were taking too much~~ ^{on the load of the plane.} An Indian officer named Saigal ^{Saigal} who claimed ^{to be} as Chief Cabinet Secretary of the Provisional Government of Free India asked to wait for about half an hour to sort out the baggages containing gifts from about 3,000,000 Indian nationals in South Asia. About 5 p.m. the plane took off carrying ^{only} ~~together~~ two brown suit-cases brought into the plane.

(Mr. Tadawoto Negishi, a former member of the Hikari Kikan as interpreter)

Mr. Bose had wanted to take six members with him including Foreign Minister Chatterji on the plane. But because of the limited capacity of the plane, the number of Bose's party was reduced to Mr. Rahman, aid-de-camp of Bose, alone. The rest saw off the plane in tears at the Saigon ^{aerodrome} ~~airdrome~~. These Indian officers left behind were later captured in Hanoi by Allied Force.

83

Mr. Shiro Nonogaki, former Lt. Col. ^{and} as the staff officer of the 7th Army Air Division, who was chief pilot of the Bose's plane says: "In July, 1945, the 7th Air Division was disbanded and there was only one twin-engined heavy bomber of Model 97 left in the whole division, which, however, was in poor shape and could hardly be used ^{on a} for fighting commission. Therefore, it was ~~so~~ used only ~~as a~~ transport for communication purposes or ^{for} evacuating Japanese stragglers in northern areas off Australia. Gen. Shirogane, Commander of the 7th Air Division, ordered three staff officers including myself to fly back to Japan in the plane. But we found it not so comfortable an assignment to return to Japan in such a rickety plane. So we planned to return to Japan via China. Thus we three left Malan and landed in Singapore on the first leg of our exodus."

"Catastrophe" (2) (Aug. 28)

Mr. Nonogaki continues: "We came from Singapore to Saigon where we stayed at the Headquarters of the Japanese Army Force in Southern Region. We were to start on the afternoon of August 17 when at about 4 p.m. another heavy bomber of the same type as our plane landed in Saigon with ^{subas} Chandra Bose, and ^{with} Lt. Gen. Shidei who was on transfer from Burma to Taiien. Lt. Gen. Shidei had been my instructor in the Army Academy. He asked me to operate his plane and so I became chief pilot of that bomber which was to take ~~the party~~ of Mr. Bose, ^{party} too.

There were five or six members in the Bose's party each carrying about two big baggages. So I asked the interpreter to reduce ^{Mr.} the Bose's ^{party} members to Mr. Bose and his one aide. At first Mr. Bose was reluctant but finally he agreed to take only Mr. ^R Sahman with him. There were two

.....3/-

trunks which did not look ^{very} so heavy. Later I learned that they contained jewelry etc., donated to Mr. Bose ^{by} from Indian residents.

Catastrophe (3) (Aug. 29)

Mr. Tadao Sakai, former Lt. Col. ^{and} as staff officer of the Japanese 15th Army in Bursa, who boarded the same plane, says that he learned while talking with Gen. Shidei that Mr. Bose and Mr. Rahman were going to Manchuria where they would try to contact Soviet Union authorities in order to prosecute his India independence movement. He says that it was only by chance that he boarded the same plane with Mr. Bose but it was a strange coincidence because he had fought with Mr. Bose's troops in the Imphal operation, while he was attached to the 15th Army Corps.

Mr. Nonogaki is again quoted as saying: "Although I was appointed Chief Pilot, the control rod was actually handled by Warrant Officer Aoyagi. I was told that this plane failed previously in landing in Singapore when the propeller was bent ~~as it was capsized~~. The propeller was not replaced but it was just provisionally mended by hammer. During the wartime, there were many such repaired planes in commission. But I did not know that particular plane was one of such dangerous planes. If I had known that before, the load should have been reduced ~~XX~~ much more. Gen. Shidei was allocated a seat just behind the co-pilot and Mr. Bose and Mr. Rahman were asked to sit on the passage-way in the centre."

Catastrophe (4) (Aug. 30)

Mr. Nonogaki continues: "We asked Mr. Bose and Mr. Rahman to squat on the passage-way because on the heavy bomber there was no seat as such. It was about 5 p.m. when we took off from Saigon ^{airport} ~~airdrome~~.

(85)

Nocturnal flight was possible but we avoided it for safety^{reasons} and landed on Toulon Airdrome^{aerodrome} at about 7 p.m. The airdrome⁰ was located south-east of Yue. While we were nearing Formosa, we caught a radio news which said Russian forces^{had} was advancing toward Taitien. Gen. Shidei^{that} said we had to reach Taitien before Russians. So instead of landing in Heito where we had scheduled to make a stop over, we headed direct to Taipei."

~~And~~ We reached Shozan Airdrome in Taipei about noon. Mr. Bose asked me then if the plane would fly more or less on the ~~XX~~ altitude to go to Taitien. Our original schedule was to head direct to Taitien in Manchuria and after leaving Gen. Shidei and Mr. Bose and his aide there, we would refuel and return to Japan by night. Mr. Bose perhaps felt very cold while we were flying at an altitude of about 4,000 ft., from Saigon to Taipei. In those days, our army plane did not have air-conditioning device aboard the plane. When I told him that we may be flying at the same altitude of about 4,000 ft., Mr. Bose asked his aide to bring a woolen jacket which he ~~would~~ put on.

Catastrophe (5) (Aug. 31)

Mr. Taro Kono, former Major, a staff officer attached to the 7th Army Air Division, says:

"We were to start Taipei^{from} at 2 p.m. after refueling and ~~some~~ rest. It would take ~~about from~~ 4 hours to 4 hours and a half to fly from Taipei to Taitien. In order to reach Taitien by dusk, we had to start at 2.00 p.m. at the latest. Warrant Officer Aoyagi who would take the control rod had never flown a plane to ~~IND~~ Manchuria. He said he did not know ~~such about~~ the geography for this flight. But since we had a navigation map ~~equipped~~ and we were on hand to help him, we thought there would be no difficulty for us in reaching Taitien. ~~We~~^{then} checked the engines ~~when~~ we found the left engine was vibrating a little. So we removed the engine cover and checked if

there was any disconnection in the plugs. As far as we had checked the parts visible from outside, we found no particular trouble. We started the engines once again, when the vibration was gone. So we found the condition of the plane O.K. and decided to take off.

As a member of the crew, I should have worn gloves as a rule, whether I was to take the control rod or not. But at that time, I forgot where I had left them and boarded the plane without wearing gloves. We taxied the plane in the direction of north-east toward 'Keelung' (port of Taipei). As I was worried about the condition of the engines, I kept on watching the engine meter when I found the rotation number steadily increasing to 2,500; 3,000; 3,300; and finally it went over the permissible limit. I thought ^{that it might} ~~it may~~ be due to ~~the~~ overload as we had filled the gas tanks to the maximum capacity. But I thought it would be dangerous to have the rotation of the engine kept at such a high level continuously, when, however, ^{however} the plane ^{was} already 20 meters to 30 meters off the ground.

I immediately thought something was wrong with the left engine and looked at it through the window when a shock came all of a sudden and I saw the left propeller torn off and the engine blown up. With the loss of one engine which itself weighed about 500 kilograms, the plane lost balance and leaned to the right. The first thing that the pilot should do at such ^a moment is to cut the switch of the engines to prevent fire. So I shouted to the pilot to 'cut off the switch' and I myself extended my hand to do it. But since the plane was already falling down at high speed, my body was pulled back and I could not stretch my hand to the switch. In this way we could not cut off the switch of the engines ^{and} until the plane crashed ^{to} against the ground. That was the cause of fire. If we cut off the switch, I think the plane might not have caught fire.

(87)

~~It was a matter of split second:~~ The plane was falling head-long against the bank at the end of the runway. The right wing and propeller were hit against the bank which somehow cushioned the direct impact of the crash. But the baggages loaded in the rear of the fuselage and broken equipments were pushed forward to the front seats by shock.

For about a minute or so, after the plane crashed against the bank, it still did not start ^{burning} fire. Gen. Shidei was lying down on his face under the fuel ^{tank} tank. He was bleeding heavily from the back of his head. He must have died instantly hit by a cock of the tank. The co-pilot Takizawa was also dead hitting ^{after} himself against the control rod. Pilot Aoyagi was groaning with his leg trapped in broken gadgets. I looked back at Mr. Bose but the auxiliary fuel tank which had caved in prevented the sight of both Mr. Bose ^{and} or Mr. Rahman from my place.

Soon I felt hot, perhaps due to the fire which started. I pulled Mr. Aoyagi out of the trap and got out of the overhead window. No sooner had I made two, three steps than I was trapped in the flame. Then Mr. Nonoriya rushed to me and fished me out of the fire. Mr. Aoyagi seems to have got out by himself. He was lying by my side.

Mr. Naganogaki is quoted as saying here: "As I was seated in the rear cockpit ~~to facing backward~~, I could not see the pilot seats and the place where Mr. Bose and his aide were seated. About 2 p.m. our heavy bomber started taxing on the runway. No sooner had the plane taken off the ground that it started veering toward the right. It was much later that I learned the plane was previously damaged in Singapore when it crash-landed there. But then we had ^{not} the least idea that the plane was such a rickety piece. It is presumed therefore that a

(84)

blade of the propeller previously damaged and mended provisionally was torn off as the pilot stepped up the pitch of the propeller rotation. The bank which Mr. Kono saw might be a pile of sand stored there to plug in holes which might ^{have been} caused by shells."

Catastrophe (6) (Sept. 2)

Mr. Nonogaki continues: "When the plane crashed against the ground, about one fourth of the fuselage was torn off at the tail cockpit. So Lt. Col. Sakai, Major Takahashi and Captain Arai who had been near the tail were thrown out of the plane...."

Mr. Tadao Sakai, then Lt. Col. ^{and} as staff officer of the 15th Army Corps says: "As soon as the plane took off, it began to lean to the right. I saw a wheel or something flying backward. That much I remember. There I lost consciousness. When I regained consciousness at some roaring sound, I saw Major Kono crawling out of the fuselage, apparently his arms and face burned by fire. Then I saw Mr. Bose standing upright in the fire. Mr. Rahman was trying hard to put out the fire which was burning the woolen shirt Mr. Bose was wearing. It was a hard job to get the shirt removed from the body of Mr. Bose. Mr. Bose must have suffered serious burns before he got his shirt removed.

It is presumed that Mr. Bose and his aide who were sitting on the passage-way were showered with gasoline from the auxiliary tank which was hung above their heads. Although he could get out from the broken part of the fuselage, he was trapped in fire as his jacket soaked with gasoline caught fire. We now think that but for this gasoline soaked jacket Mr. Bose could have been saved.... Mr. Bose was the first man taken to the Army Hospital in Taipei by an ambulance."

Mr. Kono, then XMM Major, also saw Bose's aide Rahman trying

frantically to put out the fire burning Bose's jacket.

Catastrophe (7) (Sept. 3)

Dr. Taneyoshi Yoshimi who was a medical officer attached to the Taipeh Army Hospital, says: "About 3 p.m. on August 18, a man of tall stature terribly burned black was brought in by an ambulance. Two medics could not lift him. He was placed on a stretcher and carried by eight men including myself to the surgical treatment room. He was burnt all over his body. Not a single hair was left unburned on his head. Should a man suffer ^s burns on the one third of the surface of his body, he can not live. So at a glance I thought it was a fatal burn. But he was clearly conscious. His temperature was 39 degrees C. and his pulse beat was 120. I remember these details because I was asked frequently later by persons examining the case. I gave him the first aid treatment with another doctor named Tsuruta, applying plaster and bandages all over his body. We administered him four vita-camphor injections and two digitatin injections because his heart was getting weak. And we gave him also Ringer's solution injections as much as 500 cc in three times.

There was another doctor who attended Mr. Bose in the Taipeh Army Hospital. He is Dr. Yoshio Ishi who now operates a clinic in Tokyo. He says: "I was in charge of a clinic of the Staff Headquarters in the Taipeh Army Hospital. A little after 3 p.m. on August 18, I was sitting in my consulting room when I heard groans in the ward opposite my room. I went there where I found four or five Japanese Army Staff officers in beds. And on the beds opposite them, there were two persons lying. They were big people and their legs were protruding from the ends of the beds. Both of them ^{had} bandages all over their heads and chests. One of the nurses told me that one of the patients was Mr. Chandra Bose of India who had met

50

an airplane accident. She said she ^{could not} put the needle in his vein for blood transfusion and asked me to do it. When a patient is weakened, his blood veins become thin ~~as they contract~~. So it becomes difficult to put the needle in the vein. Therefore I agreed to do the job because I was a pediatricist and was accustomed to give injections to children whose veins are thin. I think I administered about 100 cc of blood transfusion to him with a syringe. I was watching him for about 20 to 30 minutes after blood transfusion because when I put the needle in his vein, the blood of ~~Mr. Bose~~ which flew into the syringe was dark showing there was little oxygen left in his blood, which meant ^{that} he ^{was} dying. I thought he ^{might} not live long; it ^{might} be a matter of few hours.

"I had heard Mr. Bose's name many times and I knew he was a hero. What I was ^{very} impressed ^{expressed} then, was that he never uttered pain while he was still conscious. He was controlling himself. But the Japanese officers on the ~~555~~ opposite beds were groaning terribly. I thought a great man must be different. When I was there, Mr. Tsunura, who was a teacher of English of the Taipeh Commercial College, was acting as interpreter between Mr. Bose and Army Staff officers who came to see him. What I remember ^{are} was the words of Mr. Bose: "Did you send a telegram to the Chief of Staff?" Mr. Tsunura was replying then "Yes.". I bowed my head toward Mr. Bose and left the room."

Catastrophe (8) (Sept. 4)

Mr. Honogaki is quoted here again: "Fortunately my injuries were not so serious, being slight burns near the eyelashes. After being treated at the hospital, I ~~XXXXXX~~ telephoned ~~to~~ the Formosan Army Headquarters and asked to send gendarmes immediately. Lt. Col. Takamiya came from the Gendarme Headquarters ^{and} ^{him} I asked to look after Mr. Bose who was seriously injured. Lt. Col. Takamiya took

(9)

an interpreter to see Mr. Bose in his ward. Lt. Col. Takamiya asked Mr. Bose if he had anything to say. Then Mr. Bose told him to give his kind regards to the Emperor and Gen. Terauchi. When asked if he had any message to the Indian National Army, Mr. Bose said he had nothing particular to say. It was about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening.

Dr. Taneyoshi Yoshimi, who was chief of a branch of the Army Hospital in Taipei, says: "Mr. Bose fell into coma at about 7 o'clock in the evening of August 18. Vitacosphor and dicitamin injections were of no avail. He breathed his last at about 10 p.m. Dr. Tsuruta, interpreter Nakamura and myself beside two or three ^{Japanese} nurse were Japanese who were in the bedside when Netaji Bose breathed his last. Mr. Rahman his aide was of course there. He looked so downcast. In the death certificate I wrote in katakana "Chandra Bose" for his name and "^{third degree} ~~Bodily~~ burns degree 3." for the cause of his death.

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Press Translation,
Yomiuri Shimbun,
September 9, 1969.

Chandra Bose's Treasure (4)
"The Emperor in the History of Showa Era"

(72)
Died on
20-6-1979

Rev. Kyoei Mochizuki, Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple at No.30, 3-chome, Wada, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, where the ashes of the late Netaji Bose are kept at present, is quoted as saying, "I was secretly asked to keep the ashes of Mr. Bose in my temple, but nobody has come to reclaim them until today. In the beginning, I was very much concerned to see how they should be kept properly. I was afraid of the possibility that someone might take away the ashes of such a great man without my knowledge while they were kept in the main hall of my temple. So I wrapped up the ashes in the container in a piece of cloth and used to conceal them in the loft of my own room whenever I had to go out. But they could hardly be kept that way all the time. I was so worried about keeping the ashes in my temple that I was apt to be awakened by any little rattling noise at night.

"I kept my promise with Mr. Murthy and never disclosed to anyone about the ashes of Chandra Bose in my temple. As time passed and perhaps due to an investigation by some source, it came to be known to public. Some time in 1955 or so, Mr. Shigeritsu, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited my temple to tell me personally that I should not hand over the ashes to anyone although there was no objection to keeping the ashes in my temple. He also warned me that I should not give the ashes to any one for whatever reason lest I should get in trouble because of the ashes." And I was advised by the Indian Embassy authorities too that I should contact them immediately if there was any one who embarrassed me about the ashes. And in fact, there was such an attempt. For instance, the wife of Mr. Sahay came to my temple to ask for the ashes which she said she would like to take to India. She rather demanded them of me. But since I had been warned in advance, I said to her, "I cannot comply with your request because the ashes do not belong to me. I cannot give you even a single piece of them." Thus I flatly refused her demand. Although I did not know any political implications of the ashes, I began to feel that the ashes were becoming a delicate affair as time passed.

In June, 1965, the Chandra Bose Inquiry Commission sent from the Indian Government came to Japan. I was called to the Indian Embassy to give my account of the circumstances in which I became entrusted with the ashes. The three members of the Commission said that they would like to visit my temple after they had heard my testimony. So I took them to my temple. I opened a white wooden box which contained the ashes and showed them to the Commission members. Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose, the elder brother of Netaji Bose, who was one of the Commission members, was so moved that he wept embracing the wooden box which contained the ashes. That much was understandable. But what I cannot understand even today is why this same man who is real brother of Netaji Bose was the only person of the Inquiry Commission who refused to sign the finding of the Commission that Netaji Bose died in Taipeh. What in the world is this?

In 1957, Prime Minister Nehru came to my temple to pay homage to the ashes of Netaji Bose and in 1958 Indian President Dr. Prasad also came to my temple. Both of them said that the ashes belonged to India and so they should be taken to India in due course. But they asked me to keep them in my temple until such time. But no proposal has been made to us so far for taking the ashes to India.

On June 25, this year Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi took her time off to visit my temple. It was a short visit. She came about 5 o'clock and stayed for about half an hour. Prior to her visit, I had been told by the Gaimusho, "It may be thought that it is not proper to keep the ashes of Mr. Bose in Japan indefinitely. But we would like you to avoid giving any opinion about it to Mrs. Gandhi personally, because of diplomatic implications." So I told nothing about it to Mrs. Gandhi. After reciting sutra, I just thanked her for her visit to my temple, mentioning that her father Mr. Nehru also came to this temple. Then Mrs. Gandhi asked me for continuous cooperation and she said that I might contact the Indian Embassy if there was anything to talk about this matter in future. That was all that she told me then. The Indian people may have various reasons for not taking the ashes to India, but it is difficult for me to understand the sentiments of Indian people. That is my present state of mind.

About seven or eight years ago, a grand-son of the Indian poet Tagore visited my temple on his way back from the United States. When I asked him, "Why don't your people take back the ashes to your homeland and enshrine them in your country?" He said "In India, people are offering prayer every day for Japan because the ashes of Netaji Bose are kept there. This is becoming more or less an accepted practice in India. Isn't that enough?" But as for me, I wonder if things should be so.

In the meantime I built a small shrine adjacent to the main hall of my temple to preserve the ashes of Netaji Bose in it. And on August 18 every year, I make it a point to hold a memorial service for Netaji Bose at my own expense. On this memorial day many people who knew Mr. Bose while he was in Burma come to my temple to take part in the memorial service. And at the rate of one for every two months, Indian students or Indian tourists visit our temple to pay homage to the shrine of Netaji Bose. When the San Francisco Peace Conference was held, I was called to the Foreign Office where I was thanked by the Chief of Asian Section for my contribution to the independence of India and the Indo-Japanese friendship. As for the ashes, I may have to keep them continuously in my temple in future. But as regards Bose treasures, I have no knowledge at all. But I think that Mr. Murthy perhaps has all the 'keys' to them.

Mr. Murthy was not so well off until the end of the war. He lived in the area in the south of Asagaya railway Station with a Japanese wife. Two or three years after the war, when the mother of his Japanese wife died. I was called for her funeral services. Since then we came to know each other. Later he became very well off. He bought foreign cars, two

(94)

three of them, and he was seen driving them. It seems that he was prosperous as a trader. Mr. Murthy did not fail to visit my temple on every Netaji memorial day with a bouquet of flowers. But from 1951 or 1952 he stopped coming. According to what I heard from an Indian he was recalled to India for some reasons.

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In the serialized article run under the title of "The Emperor in the History of Showa Era" (Showa is the era of the present Emperor), the last days of Subhas Chandra Bose, Commander of Indian National Army, are described by former Japanese Army officers etc., who still are alive, as follows:-

"Catastrophe" (1) (Aug.27):

(Mr. Saburo Isoda, the then Chief of the Hikari Kikan, a Japanese special intelligence agency for Bose's group)

On the afternoon of August 17, 1945, a Japanese heavy bomber of Model 97-2, nicknamed 'Sally' by the Allied Force, was parked on the ground in the Saigon aerodrome. It was the plane by which both Lt. General Shidei, Chief of the Staff of the Japanese Army in Burma, and Mr. Bose were to be transported to Talien, in Manchuria. When the plane was about to take off, the pilot asked to reduce the baggages of Mr. Bose. An Indian officer named Saigal who claimed to be Chief Cabinet Secretary of the Provisional Government of Free India asked to wait for about half an hour to sort out the baggages containing gifts from about 3,000,000 Indian nationals in South Asia. About 5 P.M. the plane took off carrying only two brown suitcases brought into the plane.

(Mr. Tadamoto Negishi, a former member of the Hikari Kikan as interpreter)

Mr. Bose had wanted to take six members with him including Foreign Minister Chatterji on the plane. But because of the limited capacity of the plane, the number of Bose's party was reduced to Mr. Rahman, aid-de-camp of Bose, alone. The rest was off the plane in tears at the Saigon aerodrome. The Indian officers left behind were later captured in Hanoi by Allied Force.

Mr. Shiro Nonogaki, former Lt.Col. and Staff Officer of the 7th Army Air Division, who was chief pilot of the Bose's plane says: "In July, 1945, the 7th Air Division was disbanded and there was only one twin-engined heavy bomber of Model 97 left in the whole division, which, however, was in poor shape and could hardly be used on a fighting mission. Therefore, it was used only for communication purposes or for evacuating

Japanese strugglers in northern areas off Australia.

Gen. Shirogane, Commander of the 7th Air Division, ordered ^{three} there staff officers including myself to fly back to Japan in the plane. But we found it not so comfortable an assignment to return to Japan in such a rickety plane. So we planned to return to Japan via China. Thus we three left Malan and landed in Singapore on the first leg of our exodus."

"Catastrophe" (2) (Aug. 28)

Mr. Nonogaki continues: "We came from Singapore to Saigon where we stayed at the Headquarters of the Japanese Army in Southern Region. We were to start on the afternoon of August 17 when at about 4 p.m. another heavy bomber of the same type as our plane landed in Saigon with Subhas Chandra Bose, and ~~wkkk~~ with Lt. Gen. Shidei who was on transfer from Burma to Talien. Lt. Gen. Shidei had been my instructor in the Army Academy. He asked me to operate his plane and so I became chief pilot of that bomber which was to Mr. Bose's party too. There were five or six members in Bose's party each carrying about two big baggages. So I asked the interpreter to reduce Mr. Bose's party to Mr. Bose and his one aide. At first Mr. Bose was reluctant but finally he agreed to take only Mr. Rahman with him. There were two trunks which did not look very heavy. Later I learned that they contained jewellery etc., donated to Mr. Bose by Indian residents.

Catastrophe (3) (Aug. 29)

Mr. Tadao Sakao, former Lt. Col. and Staff Officer of the Japanese 15th Army in Burma, who boarded the same plane, says that he learned while talking with Gen. Shidei that Mr. Bose and Mr. Rahman were going to Manchuria where they would try to contact Soviet authorities in order to prosecute his India independence movement. He says that it was only by chance that he boarded the same plane with Mr. Bose but it was a strange coincidence because he had fought with Mr. Bose's troops in the Imphal operation, while he was attached to the 15th Army Corps.

Mr. Nonogaki is again quoted as saying: "Although I was appointed Chief Pilot, the control rod was actually handled by Warrant Officer Aoyagi. I was told that this plane failed previously in landing in Singapore when the propeller was bent.

(87)

The propeller was not replaced but it was just provisionally mended by hammer. During the war, there were many such repaired planes in commission. But I did not know that particular plane was one of such dangerous planes. If I had known that before, the load should have been reduced much more. Gen. Shidei was allocated a seat just behind the co-pilot and Mr. Bose and Mr. Rahman were asked to sit on the passage-way in the centre."

Catastrophe (4) (Aug.30)

Mr. Nonogaki continues: "We asked Mr. Bose and Mr. Rahman to ~~to~~ squat on the passage-way because on the heavy bomber there was no seat as such. It was about 5 p.m. when we took off from Saigon aerodrome. Nocturnal flight was possible but we avoided it for safety reasons and landed on Toulon aerodrome at about 7 p.m. The aerodrome was located south-east of Yue. While we were nearing Formosa, we caught a radio news which said Russian forces were advancing toward Tailien. Gen. Shidei said that we had to reach Tailien before Russians. So instead of landing in Heito where we had scheduled to make a stop over, we headed direct to Taipeh."

We reached Shozan aerodrome in Taipeh about noon. Mr. Bose asked me then if the plane would fly more or less on the altitude to go to Tailien. Our original schedule was to head direct to Tailien in Manchuria and after leaving Gen. Shidei and Mr. Bose and his aide there, we would refuel and return to Japan by night. Mr. Bose perhaps felt very cold while we were flying at an altitude of about 4,000 ft., from Saigon to Taipeh. In those days, our army plane^{our} did not have air-conditioning device aboard the plane. When I told him that we may be flying at the same altitude of about 4,000 ft., Mr. Bose asked his aide to bring woollen jacket which he put on.

Catastrophe (5) (Aug.31)

Mr. Taro Kono, former Major, a staff officer attached to the 7th Army Air Division, says:

"We were to start from Taipeh at 2 p.m after refuelling and rest. It would take ~~from~~ 4 hours to 4 hours and a half to fly from Taipeh to Tailien. In order to reach Tailien by dusk, we had to start at 2.00 p.m. at the latest. Warrant Officer Aoyagi

who would take the control rod had never flown a plane to Manchuria. He said he did not know much geography for this flight. But since we had a navigation map and we were on hand to help him, we thought there would be no difficulty for us in reaching Taiien. When checked the engines we found the left engine was vibrating a little. So we removed the engine cover and checked if there was any disconnection in the plugs. As far as we had checked the parts visible from outside, we found no particular trouble. We started the engines once again, when the vibration was gone. So we found the condition of the plane O.K. and decided to take off.

As a member of the crew, I should have worn gloves as a rule, whether I was to take the control rod or not. But at that time, I forgot where I had left them and boarded the plane without wearing gloves. We taxied the plane in the direction of north-east toward "Keelung" (port of Taipeh). As I was worried about the condition of the engines, I kept on watching the engine meter when I found the rotation number steadily increasing to 2,500; 3,000; 3,300; and finally it went over the permissible limit. I thought that it might be due to overload as we had filled the gas tanks to the maximum capacity. But I thought it would be dangerous to have the rotation of the engine kept at such a high level continuously. The plane however was already 20 meters to 30 meters off the ground.

I immediately thought something was wrong with the left engine and looked at it through the window when a shock came all of a sudden and I saw the left propeller torn off and the engine blown up. With the loss of one engine which itself weighed about 500 kilograms, the plane lost balance and leaned to the right. The first thing that the pilot should do at such a moment is to cut the switch of the engines to prevent fire. So I shouted to the pilot to 'cut off the switch' and I myself extended my hand to do it. But since the plane was already falling down at high speed, my body was pulled back and I could not stretch my hand to the switch. In this way we could not cut off the switch of the engines and the plane crashed to the ground. That was the cause of fire. If we cut off the switch, I think the plane might not have caught fire.

The plane was falling headlong on the bank at the end of the runway. The right wing and propeller were hit against the bank which somehow cushioned the direct impact of the crash. But the baggages loaded in the rear of the fuselage and broken equipments were pushed forward to the front seats by shock.

For about a minute or so, after the plane crashed against the bank, it still did not start burning. Gen. Shidei was lying down on his face under the fuel tank. He was bleeding heavily from the back of his head. He must have died instantly. The co-pilot Takizawa was also dead after hitting against the control rod. Pilot Aoyagi was groaning with his leg trapped in broken gadgets. I looked back at Mr. Bose but the auxiliary fuel tank which had caved in prevented the sight of both Mr. Bose and Mr. Rahman from my place.

Soon I felt hot, perhaps due to the fire which started. I pulled Mr. Aoyagi out of the trap and got out of the overhead window. No sooner had I made two, three steps than I was trapped in the flame. Then Mr. Nonomiya rushed to me and fished me out of the fire. Mr. Aoyagi seemed to have got out by himself. He was lying by my side.

Mr. Nonogaki is quoted as saying here: "As I was seated in the rear cockpit, I could not see the pilot seats and the place where Mr. Bose and his aide were seated. About 2 p.m. our heavy bomber started taxiing on the runway. No sooner had the plane taken off the ground that it started veering toward the right. It was much later that I learned the plane was previously damaged in Singapore when it crash-landed there. But then we had not the least idea that the plane was such a rickety piece. It is presumed therefore that a blade of the propeller previously damaged and mended provisionally was torn off as the pilot stepped up the pitch of the propeller rotation. The bank which Mr. Kono saw might be a pile of sand stored there to plug in holes which might have been caused by shells."

Catastrophe (6) (Sept.2)

Mr. Nonogaki continues: "When the plane crashed against the ground, about one fourth of the fuselage was torn off at the tail cockpit. So Lt. Col. Sakai, Major Takahashi and Captain Arai who had been near the tail were thrown out of the plane..."

Mr. Tadao Sakai, then Lt. Col. and Staff Officer of the 15th Army Corps says: "As soon as the plane took off, it began to lean to the right. I saw a wheel or something flying backward. That much I remember. There I lost consciousness. When I regained consciousness at some roaring sound, I saw Major Kono crawling out of the fuselage, apparently his arms and face burned by fire. Then I saw Mr. Bose standing upright in the fire. Mr. Rahman was trying hard to put out the fire which was burning the fuselage..."

hard to put out the fire which was burning the woollen shirt

Mr. Bose was wearing. It was a hard job to get the shirt removed from the body of Mr. Bose. Mr. Bose must have suffered serious burns before he got his shirt removed.

It is presumed that Mr. Bose and his aide who were sitting on the passage-way were showered with gasoline from the auxiliary tank which was hung above their heads. Although he could get out from the broken part of the fuselage, he was trapped in fire as his jacket soaked with gasoline caught fire. We now think that but for this gasoline soaked jacket Mr. Bose could have been saved.... Mr. Bose was the first man taken to the Army Hospital in Taipeh by an ambulance.

Mr. Kono, then Major, also saw Bose's aide Rahman ~~xxx~~ trying frantically to put out the fire burning Bose's jacket.

Catastrophe (7) (Sept.3)

Dr. Taneyoshi Yoshimi who was a medical officer attached to the Taipeh Army Hospital, says: "About 3 p.m. on August 18, a man of tall stature terribly burned black was brought in by an ambulance. Two medics could not lift him. He was placed on a stretcher and carried by eight men including myself to the surgical treatment room. He was burnt all over. Not a single hair was left unburned on his head. Should a man suffer burns on the one third of the surface of his body, he cannot live. So at a glance I thought it was a fatal burn. But he was clearly conscious. His temperature was 39 degrees C. and his pulse beat was 120. I remember these details because I was asked frequently later by persons examining the case. I gave him the first aid treatment with another doctor named Tsuruta, applying plaster and bandages all over his body. We administered him four vita-camphor injections and two ~~sigx~~ digitamin injections because his heart was getting weak. And we gave him also Ringer's solution injections as much as 500 cc three times.

There was another doctor who attended Mr. Bose in the Taipeh Army Hospital. He is Dr. Yoshio Ishi who now operates a clinic in Tokyo. He says: "I was in charge of a clinic of the Staff Headquarters in the Taipeh Army Hospital. A little after 3 p.m. on August 18, I was sitting in my consulting room when I heard groans in the ward opposite my room. I went there where ~~xxx~~ I found four or five Japanese Army Staff officers in beds. And on the beds opposite them, there were two persons lying. They were big people and their

legs were protruding from the ends of the beds. Both of them had bandages all over their heads and chests. One of the nurses told me that one of the patients was Mr. Chandra Bose of India who had met an airplane accident. She said she could not put the needle in his vein for blood transfusion and asked me to do it. When a patient is weakened, his blood veins become thin. So it becomes difficult to put the needle in the vein. Therefore I agreed to do the job because I was a pediatricist and was accustomed to give injections to children whose veins are thin. I think I administered about 100 cc of blood transfusion to him with a syringe. I was watching him for about 20 to 30 minutes after blood transfusion because when I put the needle in his vein, the blood which flew into the syringe was dark showing there was little oxygen left in his blood, which meant that he was dying. I thought he might not live long; it might be a matter of few hours.

"I had heard Mr. Bose's name many times and I knew he was a hero. What I was impressed by then, was that he never expressed pain while he was still conscious. He was controlling himself. But the Japanese officers on the opposite beds were groaning terribly. I thought a great man must be different. When I was there, Mr. Tsumura, who was a teacher of English of the Taipeh Commercial College, was acting as interpreter between Mr. Bose and Army Staff officers who came to see him. What I remember are the words of Mr. Bose: "Did you send a telegram to the Chief of Staff?" Mr. Tsumura was replying then "Yes". I bowed my head toward Mr. Bose and left the room."

Catastrophe (B) (Sept.4)

Mr. Nonogaki is quoted here again: "Fortunately my injuries were not so serious, being slight burns near the ~~my~~ eyelashes. After being ~~x~~ treated at the hospital, I telephoned the Eormosan Army Headquarters and asked to send gendarmes immediately. Lt. Col. Takamiya came from the Gendarme Headquarters and I asked him to look after Mr. Bose who was seriously injured. Lt.Col. Takamiya took an interpreter to see Mr. Bose in his ward. Lt.Col. Takamiya asked Mr. Bose if he had anything to say. Then Mr. Bose told him to give his kind regards to the Emperor and Gen. Terauchi. When asked if he had any message to the Indian National Army, Mr. Bose said he had nothing particular to say. It was about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening.

Dr. Taneyoshi Yoshimi, who was chief of a branch of the Army Hospital in Taipeh, says: "Mr. Bose fell into coma at about 7 o'clock in the evening of August 18. Vitacamphor and digitamin injections were of no avail. He breathed his last at about 10 p.m. Dr. Tsuruta, interpreter Nakamura and myself beside two or three Japanese nurses were by the bedside when Netaji Bose breathed his last. Mr. Rahman his aide was of course there. He looked so downcast. In the death certificate I wrote in katakana "Chandra Bose" for his name and third degree burns for the cause of his death.



~~Confidential~~

30

No: 2/62/69-Poll-III

D. 1860 EAD/70

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

गृह मन्त्रालय

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

E.S. Parthasarathy
Under Secretary

North Block, New Delhi.

12 February, 1970

19/2/70
362

Dear Shri Manjit Singh,

Please refer to our U.O. No: F.29/43/69-Poll-II dated the 12th January, 1970 regarding the import of the book entitled 'Disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in 1945'.

2. I shall be grateful if you kindly look into the matter and expedite the return of the file with your comments.

Yours sincerely,

E. Parthasarathy

Chandelly

Shri Manjit Singh,
Director (East Asia & Co-ord)
Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi.

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207

File returned